The Courier-Journal.

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FRANCE'S FUTURE.

Thiers to Dissolve the Assembly and Submit the Question to the French People.

The Bonapartists Hard at Work for Restoration.

Alarming Demonstrations of the Paris Insurgents.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Future Government.
[Herald Special.]

PARIS, March 10.—Thiers will soon dissolve the Assembly and appeal to the people to decide the future government. Ducrot, Chanzy and Faidherbe are working for the Empire. The Bonapartist meetings in the Provinces are numerous.

Changarnier is seriously ill.

The navy has been greatly reduced and the dock yards at Lorient and Rochefort have been renewed by private companies. The foreign squadrons have been recalled.

An article in the Journal Official declares in favor of a Republic as a definitive form of Government for France, and urges the people not to disturb order, for the sole hope of France is tranquility.

The Echo Du Nord, of Lille, protests against a petition in circulation among the officers in Germany demanding a plebiscite to decide the future form of Government.

The Final Treaty of Peace.

PARIS, March 9.—Baron Baude, General Caille, and MM. De Maulard and De Clerq have been appointed plenipotentiaries on the part of France to negotiate a final treaty of peace with Prussia.

Duke De Nauilles has been appointed French Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and Count De Nogue Minister to Constantinople.

Return of the Grand Duke of Baden.

LONDON, March 10.—A dispatch announces the return of the Grand Duke of Baden to Carlsruhe, and says the event was the occasion of great public rejoicing.

PARIS, March 10.—The rentes are quoted at 51 francs.

The Paris Troubles.

LONDON, March 10.—The Paris correspondent of the Telegraph reports, March 8th, continued agitation of the National Guards, who threaten to dissolve the National Assembly, should it meet at Versailles. Gen. Vinoy, military commandant of Paris, threatens to bring a large force to bear against the National Guards.

The anti-German League is Paris grows rapidly in strength and numbers.

PARIS, March 9.—The attempted substitution of the tri-colors for the red flag on the column of July by the sailors, caused a disturbance. The sailors were arrested, and the red flag replaced. The Place de la Bastile is guarded by eight battalions of National Guards. Two Mobiles were wounded in defending the carriages containing arms and ammunition.

PARIS, March 10.—Gen. De Palladines yesterday received the officers of the National Guards at Belleville, who, at the conclusion of the interview, appeared to be satisfied with the General's assurances. Nothing new has transpired in Montmartre district.

The situation at Montmartre is unchanged. All other portions of the city are quiet. The government will soon instruct General Palladines to restore order in the turbulent districts.

The Montmartre insurgents have erected an immense barricade in Rue de St. Pierre, and an attack is expected to-day.

The Bank of France will hereafter publish its returns.

The telegraph lines leading into the city are still unrepaired, and messages are transmitted via Versailles.

The Indemnity.

PARIS, March 10.—It is thought that the first instalment of the indemnity will be raised solely in France.

The Minister of Finance, Pouyer-Quertier, has requested from the heads of departments an exact account of the depredations committed by the Prussians, as a basis for the abatement of taxes in the revision of the next budget.

A Denial from the King of Italy.

FLORENCE, March 10.—Victor Emanuel denounces as forgery the letter credited to him by the Paris correspondent of the London Times, as expressive of surprise and disappointment at the hard terms inflicted on France, and especially to the cession of territory. The letter was stated to have been written to Emperor William.

Review of French Troops.

LONDON, March 10.—A dispatch from Dieppe, to-day, says that the discharged Mobile Guards, from the army of the North, are arriving at that place. A review of forty thousand French troops will be held at Rouen to-morrow.

A Sad Accident.

A long train of cars, filled with German wounded returning home, was run into yesterday by a freight train, near Picteaux, on the Paris and Versailles Railroad. Nineteen passenger cars were broken to pieces. The number of soldiers killed and injured is unknown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Papal Gurantees.

FLORENCE, March 10.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies is engaged in the discussion of the Papal guarantees.

Indian Finances.

CALCUTTA, March 9.—The budget has been prepared, and is a very favorable exhibit of the finances of India. It provides for a reduction of the income tax, and estimates the revenue for the year from opium at £8,000,000.

The Queen in Person.

Royal Albert Hall, a new and magnificent building erected for the London exhibition of 1871, is to be formally opened to the public on the 29th of March by the Queen in person.

The Russian Loan.

A protest is in circulation for signatures on the London Stock Exchange against the introduction of the Russian loan into the market, pending the decision of the Black Sea conference.

The American Loan.

London firms, authorized by the United States Treasury Department, have invited applications to the new American loan.

The English Parliament.

LONDON, March 10.—In the House of Lords yesterday the Chancellor defended the release of the Fenian convicts, and the Duke of Richmond denounced it as a weak and unwise act.

During the debate in the Commons on the army reorganization vehement protests were made against the abolition of the purchase system by members, who predicted endless evils thereby. General Sir Henry Starks argued ably in favor of abolition.

Late News From China.

LONDON, March 9.—A telegram from Wade, British Charge de Affairs in China, dated Pekin, 16th ult., reports that all is quiet, and there have been no further outrages against foreigners.

LONDON, March 10.—In the House of Commons to-day, Gladstone stated that the government had no intention of proposing any legislation to prohibit the exportation of arms.

In reply to a question, the Viscount Enfield, the Under Foreign Secretary, admitted that England's offer of mediation between Germany and France was sent to Count Bismarck through the Prussian Embassador at London a fortnight ago, and that it still remained unanswered.

Hugisson, the Under Colonial Secretary, explained that of the £9,000 appropriated for the defense of Quebec, all was to be applied to the erection of works south of the river St. Lawrence, and none to the fortifications on the north bank.

The London Conference.

LONDON, March 10.—Contrary to expectation, the Conference did not sit to-day. When the next session will be held is not known.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 10, 4:30 p. m.—Consols 91⅞; Bonds quiet; 1862's 91¾; do old 65's 91¾; do 67's 90¾; do 10-40's 88¾. Erie 18¾; Illinois Central 111¾; Atlantic 30. Manchester market—yarns steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 10, 4:30 p. m.—Cotton dull, and prices drooping; middling uplands 7¼d; middling Orleans 7⅝d; sales of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for export and speculation. Sales of the week 72,000 bales. Exports 18,000 bales; speculation 5,000 bales; stock 763,000 bales. American 421,000 bales. Imports for the week 132,000 bales; American 100,000 bales; stock afloat 512,000 bales; American 350,000 bales. California wheat, 10s 11d; red Western, 10s 9d@11s 3d; winter, 11s 5d. Receipts wheat for three days 7,500 qrs., all American. Flour 28s 9d. Corn, No. 2 mixed 35s 9d. Provisions unchanged. Cheese 71s 6d. Tallow 42s 9d. Linseed oil 33@33s 1d.

A Town Under Water.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Illinois river is higher than known for several years. All the low lands below Peoria are submerged. Many warehouses are surrounded by water, and business has to be done from the second story. There are no accounts of material damage, however.

Heavy Fire at Lexington.
[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, KY., March 10.—The extensive hemp manufacturing establishment of Morgan & McGrath, on Third street, in this city, was destroyed by fire this evening about six o'clock. The loss is heavy in hemp, valuable machinery, buildings, &c. There was insurance to the amount of $4,760 on the property. The flames were first seen in the hackling-house and spreading with wondrous rapidity. It was only by promptness and strenuous efforts that the steam fire department succeeded in saving the warehouse in which was stored a large amount of hemp. About one hundred, or one hundred and twenty hands are thrown out of employment by this fire, which is said to have been the act of an incendiary.

NEW YORK.

Execution of a Negro Murderer at the Tombs—Newspaper Libel Suit—Capture of Counterfeiters, etc., etc.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL SUITS.

NEW YORK, March 10—Judge Pratt, at a special term of the King's county Supreme Court yesterday, granted the motion of the counsel for the Eagle to have the summons stricken out in the suits brought against that newspaper by John Percy for alleged libel. A similar motion on the part of the Times was denied, as the counsel for the Times had waived any irregularity by procuring an extension of time to answer.

JAMES FISK, JR.

The stories current that James Fisk, Jr., has purchased a majority of the stock of the Long Island railroad, and was to be elected its President in April next, is a hoax. Oliver Hartick, President of the company, although for some time in feeble health, entertains no idea of resigning.

CAPTURE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Col. Whitely, of the secret service, has made an important capture of a notorious vender of counterfeit money, known to the police as "The Flying Dutchman," and a large amount of bogus currency, plates, and other counterfeiters' apparatus. He is a native of New England, and has been one of the most successful experts in his profession. He has been followed for four months by the detectives, but managed to elude them through New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. He traveled under the guise of a peddler, and his real name is Milton Berger. Col. Whitely also yesterday, with a posse of his men, made a descent upon a house located in East Twenty-fourth street, near Third avenue, capturing a most complete manufactory of counterfeit money—a splendid press and a full set of steel plates for printing fractional currency pieces, or plates from which transfers were made. Several thousand dollars of spurious notes were printed and cut ready for distribution. These captures were the result of the arrest of the Center-street gang of counterfeiters, made by Col. Whitely last week, some of whom let fall occasional words in their conversation with the officers that led the latter to suppose that a counterfeit factory was being operated by some parties not yet under arrest.

THE BOY KILLING.

The Coroner's jury this afternoon, in the case of James Murphy, gave a verdict that he died from the effects of a clubbing by Officer Tuomy, while being conveyed to the station-house, Saturday last. Tuomy was committed to the Tombs.

EXECUTION AT THE TOMBS.

The negro murderer Thomas was executed at the Tombs this morning. Notwithstanding a heavy rain, nearly one thousand persons gathered around the walls outside the prison. The sheriff took the precaution to divest the execution as much as possible of its brutalizing features. Only officials and members of the press were admitted. Numbers of persons clambered on the roofs of the buildings facing the Tombs, but a canvass prevented view. The prisoner did not sleep at all during the night, but prayed at intervals with Father Dunmquet, who remained with him till the hour of execution. Thomas showed much fortitude on the scaffold and knelt in prayer for a few minutes before the drop fell. He was of so powerful frame that twenty-five minutes elapsed from the time the bolt was drawn till life was extinct.

FRENCH RELIEF.

The French Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce reports receipts to this morning, $118,850. Remitted to France, £130,000, including £3,000 to-day.

FUNERAL OF A TELEGRAPHER.

The funeral services of the late George Clarke, telegrapher, will take place Sunday at two o'clock p. m. from 395 Gold street, Brooklyn.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 10—P. M.

The Gold market was dull but steady, with all the business at from 111⅛ to 111⅜. Loans were made at from 2 to 4 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $39,000,000.

Government bonds are inactive, with no material change in prices. A subscription of $60,000 to the new Government loan was received at the Sub-treasury.

The Stock market has been active, with the principal dealings in New York Central, Hudson, Lake Shore, Pittsburg, Northwestern, Rock Island, St. Paul, Ohio and Mississippi, Union Pacific and Western Union Telegraph. After mid-day prices reacted a fraction from the advance of the morning. The undertone of the market, however, continues strong. Express stocks were firm, with an advance of 1 per cent. in United States. The greatest advance of the day was in Pittsburg, which sold as high as 118¾. The low price of miscellaneous shares continues to attract attention and prices are advancing.

The New York Central directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on stock and scrip, payable April 15th.

Money market easy at 4@5 per cent.

State bonds are dull, except South Carolina and new Virginias, which are strong and active.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	115⅝@
Coupons of '62	112⅛@
Coupons of '64	112 @
Coupons of '65	112⅜@
Do new	111 @
Coupons of '67	111 @
Coupons of '68	111¼@
Ten-forties	109⅞@
Currency 6's	114⅛@

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	91¾@	Old Virg'a	66¼@
Old Tenn	64 @	Old N. Car	47¼@
New Tenn	64¼@	New N. Car	26¼@
New Virg'a	67 @		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	55¼	Do preferred	93¼
Quicksilver	14¾	Rock Island	112⅛
Mariposa	6¾	N. J. Cen't	106⅛
Do preferred	16	St. Paul	55¼
Adams Express	69¼	Do preferred	77¾
Wells & Fargo	43	Tol. & Wabash	55
Amer. Express	47	Do preferred	76¾
U. S. Express	48¾	Fort Wayne	97⅝
Pacific Mail	48⅝	Terre Haute	30
N. Y. Cent'l, con	98¾	Do preferred	55
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	93⅞	Chi. & Alton	113¾
Erie	21⅝	Do preferred	115
Erie preferred	45	Ohio & Mis'sippi	44⅞
Harlem	127¾	C. O. and C	84¾
Do preferred	129	Burlington	150¾
Reading	102	Lake Shore	98¾
Mich. Central	118	C. C. & I. C	21¾
Pittsburg	117¾	Ill. Cent	133¾
Northwestern	83¾		

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—Beeves—receipts 3,360 head; 1,000 less than last week; 600 arrived on Saturday, and the quality is a little better than last week. It rained hard till noon and the yards are in bad condition for business, and very little was done to-day, but it is drying up nicely and all expect a better market on Saturday. The few sales made show no changes. Henry Rosenthall sold 15 Kentucky, averaging 1,329, at 7¼c; 15 Illinois, averaging 1,070, at 6¾c; 30, averaging 1,300, at 6⅞c; 12, averaging 1,270, at 7c. Seneca Henry, 36 Michigan and Pa., at 6⅜c, L. Brownell, 16 Missouri, averaging 1,150, at 6c; 17, averaging 1,250, at 6⅝c; 19 Canada, averaging 1,100, at 6⅛c, Wm. Thompson, 19 Canada, averaging 1,150, at 5¾c; 18 Ohio, averaging 1,150, at 6c. W. Monroe, 13 Illinois, averaging 1,300, at 7c. A few milk cows sold at $50 to 70 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 11,000 head; quality fair. The market was active and firm, and nearly all the sales were made to New York dealers. New York, averaging 70, at 5⅛c; averaging 75, at 5¾c; averaging 96, at 6⅛c; averaging 130, at 7⅜c; Michigan, averaging 85, at 6½ to 6¾c.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,900 head; nothing doing. Dressed hogs dull and heavy; State, 9c.

THE DOMINICANS.

Serious Opposition to Annexation—The Insurgents Reinforced—Grant Warns the Haytiens to Stand Off.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Herald's special correspondent at Havana telegraphs that affairs in San Domingo do not promise well for the ultimate success of the annexation party. The population, on hearing that the Commissioners had sent a report favorable to the project, armed themselves, and commenced setting fire to buildings, threatening to burn towns, at the same time uttering cries of "no annexation." Laperor, a Dominican General, has arrived in the northern part of the island, with some of his followers, and will act in conjunction with Cabral against Baez and the annexation party. The Haytiens, although professing strict neutrality, are secretly aiding the Dominican insurgents, and they have been warned against it by the United States officials.

The Freemen in the South.

BOSTON, March 10.—At the annual meeting of the Freedmen's Aid Society, Secretary Mrs. E. D. Cheney read a report, giving a review, in detail, of the transactions of the society for the past year. The condition of things is more favorable in South Carolina than any State, that State having adopted the public school system, recognizing white and blacks on equal terms. North Carolina and Virginia have also taken action, and in part initiated the public school system. The situation in Maryland and Georgia, is not altogether encouraging, owing to the opposition of a portion of whites and the apathy of the blacks. Gov. Claflin was re-elected president of the society.

SUMNER'S QUARREL.

A Full Synopsis of the Debate in the Senate Yesterday.

One of the Most Remarkable Discussions in the Annals of Congress.

Schurz and Wilson go for Grant and his Administration.

A Set Up Job.

SENATE............WASHINGTON, March 10.

In the absence of the Vice President on motion of Mr. Sumner, Mr. Anthony was unanimously chosen President pro tem. of the Senate, and the Secretary was ordered to communicate the fact to the President of the United States and the House of Representatives, and an adjournment until Monday was defeated by a tie vote.

Mr. Howe then asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to proceed to the election of standing committees of the Senate.

Mr. Wilson objected.

The chair (Mr. Anthony) ruled that, as the motion related to the organization of the Senate, it was a question of privilege, and did not require unanimous consent.

Mr. Howe moved to proceed to the election of committees, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Howe then moved to suspend the thirty-fifth rule of the Senate, requiring elections of standing committees by ballot.

Mr. Wilson objected to the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Howe said the usual method of electing committees was by a suspension of the rules, but that any member had the right to insist that the election should be by ballot, though that would subject the Senate to the trouble of preparing ballots.

Mr. Sherman remarked that a ballot must be taken if any member insisted upon it.

Mr. Conkling called for the reading of the thirty-fifth rule, which was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Howe then moved that the Senate proceed to ballot, to elect a chairman of the Committee on Finance, whereupon Mr. Wilson withdrew his objection, and Mr. Howe withdrew his motion just made, and submitted a resolution with a list of the standing committees determined upon by the Republican caucus. The list has been published.

The vacancy for a Democrat upon the Committee on Manufactures, was filled by Blair. Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, was assigned to the Committee on Agriculture, Revolutionary Claims, and Engrossed Bills. Mr. Schurz moved to postpone the further consideration of committees until to-morrow.

Mr. Sumner—Before that motion is put, I wish my friend Schurz would allow me to make another motion in the nature of a suggestion.

Mr. Schurz withdrew his motion, and Mr. Sumner proceeded—I ask that my name be eliminated from the Committee on Privileges and Elections. I observe that I am placed at the head of that important committee, and I most respectfully ask to be excused from serving. I presume it is better for me before the Senate act on the report to have that amendment made. I therefore ask that the report be amended by striking my name from the committee.

Mr. Sherman said if, after the committees were organized, any Senator insisted upon being excused from service on committee, the Senate would, as a matter of course, grant the request; but it was not usual to allow the request for excuse until the committees were agreed upon as a whole by the Senate. He would vote to excuse the Senator from Massachusetts, but he hoped that that Senator would defer his motion till the vote on the pending question was taken.

Mr. Sumner replied that in proposing to amend the proposition he was exercising a very ordinary and reasonable right. He declined to withdraw it, but proceeded to advocate it as not only in order, but eminently proper. He held that the Senate should know before acting on a report if a Senator was not disposed to accept the place assigned him. He would say to the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) that, after twenty years service in this chamber, he (Mr. Sumner) had a right to expect that his associates would not impose on him a new class of duties, when he expressly stated that they were not welcome to him.

The Chair declared Mr. Sumner's motion to be in order, but that in regard to the practice of the Senate the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] was correct in his statement.

Mr. Sumner replied, as to the practice, there had been no occasion heretofore for such a motion.

Mr. Sumner's motion was agreed to without division.

Mr. Schurz then renewed his motion to postpone, and Mr. Wilson urged its adoption as affording an opportunity of rectifying any errors that may occur in forming the committees.

A vote by a division on Mr. Schurz's motion resulted in 21 Senators rising in the affirmative and 29 in the negative—not agreed to. [illegible] motion of the resolution. Mr. Schurz explained the reasons for which he moved a postponement. He said it was well known to the country that there were certain disagreements with regard to the appointment of these committees now submitted to the Senate, and this motion was made with the [illegible] to conciliate these disagreements and to prevent the possible excitement that might grow out of it. The last chance had been denied, and the resolution of Mr. Howe was now before the Senate for debate. It would be noticed that in that resolution a change of some importance had been made in the important Committee on Foreign Relations. The late Chairman, the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner), was his personal friend, and, while bound to him by intimate personal relations, he (Mr. Schurz) could say at the same time that were those personal relations otherwise than friendly, his judgment on the question would not be altered. He thought he spoke the unanimous sentiment of the Senate, and he would go further and say that he spoke the unanimous sentiment of the country when he asserted that the duties devolving on the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had been fulfilled by the Senator from Massachusetts with great credit to himself and the committee, and with general satisfaction to the country. That gentleman was looked upon in the Senate as a member of the Senate who, by study and training, was most eminently fitted to fill that position over all others. The resolution substituted in place of that Senator the Senator from Pennsylvania, not now in his seat [Cameron], whose profound studies of international law and general experience, especially in the diplomatic service, fitted him for the place, and with whom at their head the committee would, in the highest degree, enjoy the confidence of the country. But he [Schurz] was free to say that that gentleman was not so vastly superior to the Senator from Massachusetts that his appointment would for a moment be entertained on that account. It was evident there was something else. When a movement was made to degrade an eminent member of the Senate it was but just to that member, to the Senate and to the whole country, that the real reasons for which such change proceeded should be laid bare to the public gaze. He would therefore ask the Senator who had introduced the resolution (Mr. Howe) what were the reasons why such a change were made.

Mr. Howe rose to reply.

Mr. Stewart (aside)—I would not answer him. Several Senators—No, don't.

Mr. Howe said on the one hand he was asked a question, and on the other appealed to not to answer it, and in deference to that rule of courtesy which he had sought to make a rule of his life he would make a civil answer to a civil question. He would briefly state the reasons so far as he knew them, and he certainly knew them as well as any Senator. No question had been raised as to the ability of the senator from Massachusetts, and no pretensions had been made that he was surpassed in any respect by the gentleman proposed to succeed him, but it was known to those who proposed the change that the personal relations existing between the Senator from Massachusetts and the President of the United States, and the head of the State Department, were such as to preclude all social intercourse between them. In brief, the information was that the Senator from Massachusetts refused to hold personal intercourse with the Secretary of State.

Mr. Sumner—Just the contrary.

Mr. Howe (continuing without noticing the remarks), and that Senator has not held any intercourse with the President of the United States. In view of these facts it was deemed best that the Committee on Foreign Relations should have a head who would be on the best speaking terms with the Secretary of State and the President.

Mr. Schurz replied that he was very credibly informed and that from the best authority that the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) had not refused to enter into any official relations either with the President or Secretary of State.

Mr. Howe—I ask my friend not to change the issue. I did not speak of their official relations. I spoke of their personal relations.

Mr. Wilson—Then, Mr. President, it comes to this that the oldest member of the Senate, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations through the past ten years, is to be removed from the chairmanship, and from the committee itself, because of social relations between the President of the United States, the Secretary of State and himself. He (Wilson) was one of those who believed it not the business of the Senate what those relations were, or what were the social relations of any member present or any other member of the government. He thought the only question was as to whether the member held proper official relations with the President, Cabinet, and other members of the government. He argued with the senator from Missouri [Schurz] that this matter should not have been precipitated upon the Senate, but it had been determined otherwise, and it must all cost.

He now concluded: He could not see a blow struck at a friend of twenty-five years, with whom he had co-operated in minorities and majorities, without protesting against it; but his opposition in the present instance was not solely for personal reasons, but it was because he believed that the interest of the country would not be promoted by removing the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations from a place he had filled with signal ability. In the present condition of our foreign affairs, we need to retain all the learning and experience we now have there. He was opposed to change now because it was full of danger to the future of the Republican party. There were hundreds of thousands of pure, thoughtful and trusted members of that party whose hearts would be wrung by the intelligence of this action, and who would see neither justice nor wisdom in it. The party was in no condition to do that which would wound or offend hundreds of thousands of the purest and best men in the country. He believed that those who were persisting in having the matter considered to-day were committing a mistake, and upon them would be the responsibility. For one, he washed his hands of it, and now moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said he was one of those who regarded the change as unwise, but he thought that all the usual means of opposition had now been exhausted, and he deemed it quite unwise to make further opposition. He therefore hoped the Senate would go on and complete its reorganization, as recommended by the majority.

Mr. Schurz was sorry to hear the Senator from Vermont express the opinion that all opposing means were exhausted and that nothing was left but quiet submission to that which a great many considered not only a wrong but a blunder. He (Schurz) did not give up so easily. Supposing it to be true as asserted by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe), that personal, not official, relations between the President and Secretary of State on one side, and the Senator from Massachusetts on the other, were very unkind; was that fact of any consequence? Was the American Senate to be governed by the personal relations between a Senator and a Minister of the Executive Department of the Government? Must the Senate before appointing the chairman of committees ask a President or a Secretary of State how he likes so and so, and whether he likes to dine or sup with that man? Must there be a precise understanding between them about cookery or any other detail of social relations? Mr. Schurz then denounced as untrue the assertion that Mr. Sumner had refused to entertain relations of any kind with the President or Secretary of State. He asserted that, on the contrary, that gentleman had, on a noted occasion, most emphatically declared that, in spite of all that might have passed between them, he was at any moment ready to receive the Secretary of State Fish as an old friend, and to transact with him such official business as he might have to transact between them. The Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Patterson, not now in his seat, would bear to the truth of this. Commenting upon a dispatch issued from the State Department at the instance of the President relative to Minister Motley, in which sundry allusions were made to the President's abhorrence of a betrayal of confidence, Mr. Schurz said these were direct references to Mr. Sumner on account of his course on the San Domingo schemes. Could Senators require any member of a body who had the least sense of its dignity to bend his knee and cringe and fawn before those who had thus spat upon him. The reasons assigned for such a degradation were but flimsy pretexts. During the administration of Andrew Johnson, the chairman of the committee on foreign relations he was not on speaking terms with the President of the United States, and yet the grave question of the presence of the French army in Mexico was solved, and the various treaties passed by the Senate were first considered and approved by that committee. Attributing the present difficulty to the determination of the President to prosecute the San Domingo scheme and urging the Senate not to yield to Executive dictation. He went on to say there were rumors abroad, and there was already too much ground to believe them, that in the change proposed the President had taken the propelling power, which was rather stronger than had heretofore been deemed compatible with the dignity of that office. It was perhaps time for the Republican party to consider whether they were ready to sacrifice their cause to the whims of one man.

Mr. Edmunds entirely concurred in the last sentence of the remarks of the Senator from Missouri. He too desired to inquire whether the President of the United States and the Republican party were ready to sacrifice their sense of duty to the whims of one man, whether he came from New England, Missouri, or anywhere else. The Senator [Schurz] had argued altogether on the mistaken basis that Mr. Sumner was being removed for some cause or other, whereas he had simply been transferred from one sphere of usefulness to another, in the ordinary rearrangement of the committees, which, under the rules, took place every two years. These changes in chairmen and committeemen had often given dissatisfaction, but no Senator had suppose himself entitled to his former position as a matter of right. The Senate had been actuated by a desire to select such chairman as would best facilitate public business, and had not been influenced by the President or any other outside influence.

Mr. Corbett said he had favored the retention of Mr. Sumner, but he bowed to the will of the Republican majority as indicated by the decision of the caucus.

Mr. Scott defended the action of the caucus from the charge implied in the remarks of Mr. Schurz that it had been influenced by Executive dictation, and denied that the appointment of his absent colleague (Cameron) had been made by improper means.

Mr. Schurz disclaimed having insinuated anything further than that there were rumors that the Executive had brought to bear certain influences to bring about the change. He had intended no reflection upon the character of the gentleman who is now proposed as chairman of the committee.

Mr. Scott replied that he had not until to day heard anything of the rumors referred to, and if he had he would have been very slow to give color to them, particularly when the President was of the same party with which he himself acted.

Mr. Schurz explained that he had not charged the President with any corrupt means, but he did know that the President had personally exerted himself in the way of argument and pressure upon Senators. It was asserted in the newspapers as coming from responsible Senators that the change was made at the President's instance. It was somewhat remarkable that Senator Sumner should be struck down by the men of his own party in the same seat he occupied when assaulted by a Southern ruffian, and where he shed his blood for the liberation of the slaves. [Applause in the galleries promptly suppressed by the chair.]

Mr. Howe argued that no reason had been given for postponing action upon the resolution. He believed the public service would be best subserved by its immediate adoption, and did not propose to be frightened from following out his convictions by mere clamor. He denied the right of Mr. Schurz to sit in judgment upon his political associates and to denounce their action as wrong and a blunder, and thought that more rhetoric than argument had been made use of in the debate. He desired to state one fact bearing directly upon the question under consideration. That was, that he had been told by the Secretary of State and by a Senator that the Senator from Massachusetts had refused to reply to a question addressed him by the former on public business.

Mr. Sumner—[illegible] in the lightest possible whisper [Laughter].

Mr. Howe—I am told the Senator himself told of the circumstance after its occurrence. The Senator knows as much about it as I do, and I think a little more.

Mr. Sumner—And I know nothing, nothing [renewed laughter].

Mr. Howe proceeded [illegible] Mr. Sumner and others, which had rendered the selection of a new chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations necessary. He denied the correctness of Schurz's assertion, that the San Domingo scheme was at the bottom of the whole matter, and maintained that the Senator's action had no significance further than he had stated.

Mr. Stewart said the simple question was whether Senators might vote for chairman of committees without having their motives impugned? Can they not vote for the chairman of committee on Foreign Relations without having improper motives ascribed to them.

Mr. Wilson thought the true reason for his action had not yet been given. The Senator from Wisconsin denied that the San Domingo matter had anything to do with it, but everybody knows the past and it was useless to deny it, that this effort has grown out of the San Domingo matter. We all know that if this San Domingo annexation scheme had never come up there never would have been any effort to change the composition of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He had always thought the San Domingo matter a very small affair, and regretted that it had ever been brought in to destroy the harmony of the Republican party.

He feared that it would be to that party what Lecompton was to the Democracy. He believed that nineteen-twentieths of the men who voted the Republican ticket in 1868 were opposed to it. He did not believe there were a hundred men in Massachusetts of any party who would not indignantly condemn this outrage in striking down an eminent statesman of twenty-five years standing, on a question as to whether he replied to an inquiry put to him by the Secretary of State. Great God! was such a farce ever before played before the American people. Much had been said about party discipline. He was not a disciplinarian. The people of this country and the journals of this country were too independent to be disciplined. He wanted justice. This talk about discipline was indulged in by the gentlemen whose only exploits consisted in taking the scalps of their political friends. He warned his party friends against their action. He invoked them to close up their ranks, as they had no forces in reserve. He protested against it in the name of the Republicans of the whole country.

NORTH CAROLINA.

At this point the subject was informally laid aside and Scott, from the majority of the Select Committee on the subject, submitted a report in relation to affairs in North Carolina, with the accompanying testimony.

Mr. Bayard, on behalf of himself and Mr. Blair, of the minority committee, desired to present their views. He said the action of the majority, in making this report, had taken the minority by surprise. They had not expected, in view of the extent of the investigation contemplated that the report in reference to North Carolina alone would be made. The minority, on a notice of only twenty-four hours, had prepared their views in regard to the testimony taken, but most of it was incomplete and ex parte. There were witnesses in the city whose testimony had not yet been taken, which was important to be received to correct the partisan representation which had been made.

Mr. Scott said the impression was that the witnesses examined were summoned by both the majority and minority committees. With the report and testimony before it, it was for the Senate to say whether any further witnesses should be examined. The reports of the majority and minority committees with accompanying testimony were then ordered to be printed.

SUMNER AGAIN.

The former subject was again resumed, and Mr. Nye took the floor on the pending question. He regretted having had anything to do with this matter, and wished that the appointment of the committees had been vested in the Vice President; but, in regard to the point that was raised, he denied that any Senator had been stricken down. All that had been done was to change the chairmanship of the committee, so as to bring an important committee into harmonious relations with the Executive. There was nothing in this to rack the nation or break up the Republican party as had been intimated in the debate, and all this commotion amounted to nothing. If he was in the place of the Senator from Massachusetts he would never have waited for this action on the part of the Senate, but would have withdrawn himself from the Committee.

HOUSE.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution increasing the number of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to nine, including within its jurisdiction all the public buildings being constructed by the Government. Adopted.

CANADA BREEDERS.

Mr. Conger introduced a joint resolution construing the internal revenue act of July 14, 1870, so as to provide for the admission of animals specially imported for breeding purposes free of duty from the Dominion of Canada. Passed.

INCOME TAX.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege and repeal the income tax. Referred.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. Morey offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five members on the subject of the construction and maintenance of a complete and effective system of levees on the Mississippi river, with authority to sit during recess.

Mr. Dawes objected to the last clause of the resolution.

Mr. Morey explained that the committee would sit without any expense to the Government.

Mr. Dawes remarked that in that case it would be indeed a select committee. [Laughter].

The resolution was modified so as to provide that there should be no expense to the Government in the connection with the committee, and so modified was adopted.

WESTERN RIVER BRIDGES.

Mr. Finklenburg introduced bills to authorize and regulate construction of bridges across the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers, and amend the act regulating the carriage of passengers by steamships. Referred.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. Dawes introduced a deficiency bill appropriating $141,555, and proceeded to explain how it became necessary. The first item, to pay additional clerks in the Pension Office, was necessitated by the bill of last session granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. The next item was for a deficiency of $5,000 in the contingent fund of the House. The necessity arose from the fact that since the last appropriation of $15,000 for that fund $10,000 had been paid out under resolutions of the House to contested seats, making the gross sum of $114,574 paid from time to time during the last Congress to persons whom the House had decided had no right to a dollar of it. The item of $5,000 for Scheldt dues was a difference in value of gold and paper money on the amount stipulated in the treaty. Another item was for salary—an office created about two months ago and not provided for in the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Cox suggested that the House should make an allowance not only for pecuniary deficiencies but for moral and mental and other deficiencies in the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Dawes retorted that if Mr. Cox were able to understand plain English he would not have been at any loss to know why the deficiencies provided for in the bill had occurred. To an ordinary comprehension the matter was sufficiently plain.

Mr. Cox replied that to an ordinary comprehension the deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in detail, and that somebody ought to challenge them.

Mr. Niblack recognized the duty of the opposition to be to oppose everything that needed opposition, but he thought that good taste as well as success in the enterprise itself should perhaps suggest a little discrimination.

Mr. Cox—How does the gentleman know what the bill contains until we challenge it?

Mr. Niblack—I know all about it.

Mr. Cox—Why did you not say so?

Mr. Niblack—Because you got the start of me. [Laughter.]

Mr. Pafee offered an amendment adding an item of $25,000 for a postoffice building at Omaha. Adopted.

The bill then passed.

DUTY ON SALT.

Mr. Hale moved to go into committee of the whole on the bill to repeal the duty on salt, and moved that all debate thereon under the five minutes rule cease in forty-five minutes.

Mr. Cobb moved to suspend. [illegible]

Mr. Kelly argued against limiting discussion. He thought there should be half an hour allowed for the discussion of each amendment.

Mr. Wood remarked that the proposition of Mr. Kelly was made in the interest of the opponents of the repeal of the duty on salt and coal. That gentleman wanted discussion on each amendment, and would bring forward the whole tariff bill, comprising many hundred articles, and propose an amendment to each of them and make a speech upon it. To gratify that gentleman would be to virtually abandon the interests of the people and defeat the will of the House, which was to repeal these duties before it adjourned.

Mr. Kelly intimated he was quite able to speak for himself.

Mr. Wood replied they all knew very well that gentlemen's capacity not only to speak for himself, but to make worse appear the better reason and adapt parliamentary strategy to defeat the proper measure.

The motion of a limited discussion of forty-five minutes was agreed to.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole was then agreed to, and the House, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the duties on salt and coal.

Mr. Blair, of Michigan, offered an amendment reducing the duty on salt to 10 cents per 100 pounds in bulk and 16 cents per 100 pounds in sacks. He said that his opposition to the bill was based upon his unwillingness to go into the question of the tariff. In this matter he counselled the House not to follow the lead of any man in assailing the tariff in particular parts, for he assured the House that there was not a single item in the tariff bill that could stand alone and by itself. It was only because they were parts of a system that they could be sustained at all.

Mr. Cox submitted some statistics in reference to the Anthracite trade. He referred to the business of one colliery in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, which was organized in 1859, increased its stock to $60,000 in 1860, which in 1861 paid 15 per cent. profit, and reserved a large surplus. In 1862 paid 85 per cent., and reserved a large surplus; then watered its stock 8⅓ times, raising it to $500,000, and paid 24 per cent. on that increased capital, not one dollar in cash having been added to its capital, and had last year paid 12 per cent. on that $500,000, reserving a much larger sum from its earnings than it had divided.

Mr. Buell opposed the repeal of duties on salt. He said that a good deal had been said about the Onondaga monopoly. The fact was, that for the last two years that company had lost money. In 1869 it had lost more than $120,000, and in 1870 more than $294,000. If salt were placed on the free list, the Onondaga Salt Company, which gave employment to more than 15,000 men, whose interests were identified with a large portion of the country, would have to stop its business.

Mr. Randall offered an amendment to put tea and coffee on the free list. He hoped the tariff would be revised in a comprehensive manner, so far as relate to all matters in it, or else that some general percentage of reduction should be agreed on. He protested against the proposed manner of legislation which picked out certain interests and legislated for them to the injury of a particular section, without creating any corresponding benefit to the country.

Mr. Garfield supported the bill and referred to the argument of Mr. Blair, that coal must take salt by the hand, and salt must take something else by the hand and in its interests unite their forces. He [Mr. Garfield] would not strike such a blow to the whole Tariff bill. On the other hand, he would ask the gentleman from Michigan and those gentlemen who thought with him, whether it was worth while to let the odium that had arisen in the matter of coal attach itself to the subject of the tariff and let all other interests therein suffer from it. He thought not. He was in favor of free coal.

Mr. Burdett said he had steadily voted in favor of a reduction on salt, and had no disposition to change his vote, but he most earnestly deprecates the movement now made in that direction, and particularly the method by which it was made. The voting thus far had made it manifest [illegible] the so-called revenue reformers were in the majority in the House, and the movement made in this particular manner was a notice given to all industries in the whole land that the time had come when, not by a general overhauling of the tariff, not in a fair and open battle on the subject, but by a nibbling process, by a bushwhacking process, any and all the vast industries of the country were to be struck down one by one, and public confidence destroyed. Against that purpose he protested. He had watched with considerable interest those gentlemen from the West, whose staple argument for years had been the denunciation of New England, solemnly voting to give New England another little bite. He saw nothing in this movement but a fight, to be made on those who endured the perils of the mines in this country. There were forty thousand Pennsylvania miners struggling to-day against the monopolies of mine owners and coal transporters, and the members who advocate the poor and their cause were gathering in cohorts against those miners. He would not aid in giving the miners that sort of a blow. Neither would he vote for the special benefit of a few New England manufacturers or a few mine owners of Picton, or that greatest of monopolies, the Manhattan Gas Company, of New York. He would, therefore, vote against taking off the duty on coal, and for the taking off of the duty on salt.

Mr. Farnsworth, in reply to the argument that the House should act on the tariff bill as a whole, said that his experience had taught him that if they were to reform the tariff at all they must do it item by item. They could never do it otherwise, because the ring against them would be too powerful.

Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, argued against a repeal of the duties on coal. He did not know what the West proposed to gain by it, but he knew what New England proposed to gain. The Nova Scotia coal was mined by New England capital, and this simply meant to strike down Pennsylvania interests and Pennsylvania capital and build up New England capital and New England interests. He protested against it in the name of the people of his State, and he said to his political friends that, if they wanted to lose the State of Pennsylvania to the Democratic party, all they had to do was to join hands with their brethren of New England to strike down the great industry of that State.

Mr. Stevenson moved to amend by putting lumber, timber and wood of all kinds on the free list.

After further discussion by Kelly and Hale, the time for debate expired.

Mr. Leach moved to amend the bill by reducing the internal tax on manufactured tobacco to 12 cents per pound. Negatived.

Mr. Myers moved to make the internal tax on manufactured tobacco 16 cents per pound. Agreed to.

Mr. Randall's amendment to repeal the duties on tea and coffee was agreed to. This action on the part of the committee was favored and supported by the opponents of the bill for the purpose of loading it down with amendments and thus defeating it.

Mr. Butler, of Tenn., moved to reduce the tax on brandy distilled from apples and peaches to 75c a gallon. Agreed to.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., moved to put potatoes on the free list. Agreed to.

Mr. Kerr moved to put bunting on the free list. Agreed to.

Mr. Stevenson moved to put barley and malt on the free list. Rejected.

Mr. Kelly offered as an amendment the whole present tariff law. The reading of the amendment would have occupied several hours. After the clerk had been reading for some minutes a motion was made that the committee rise, which was agreed to.

The Speaker appointed on the Committee of Elections Mr. Upson, of Ohio, and Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, instead of Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Finkelnburg, excused.

Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to grant certain articles of machinery to the Industrial Home School, District of Columbia. Passed.

Mr. Lansing offered a resolution requiring the undistributed public documents of last Congress to be given to members of the present. Agreed to.

DISABILITIES.

Mr. Beck introduced a bill for the removal of all legal and political disabilities. After arguments in its favor by Messrs. Beck and Farnsworth, the House at half-past four adjourned till Monday.

TELEGRAMS.

John Huss, of Chicago, accidentally shot himself dead while gunning, at Calumet, yesterday.

Cyrillo Dion leaves Chicago to-day for San Francisco to play Deery for $500 a side, five hundred points French Carom.

The storm at Memphis Wednesday night upset the reservoir of the gas works, losing 90,000 feet of gas. No other serious damage reported.

The Conservative members of the Virginia Legislature in caucus at Richmond, last night, nominated U. S Senator Johnson for re-election to the Senate.

Wm. McKay, a notorious highwayman, who, in connection with other men, recently robbed the Southern mail in Utah, has again made his escape from prison in company with three other men, this time from the custody of the Mormon police. He is supposed to be striking for the Union Pacific, and is probably the most desperate ruffian ever in Utah.

One of the tedious cases at Cincinnati of the United States against Joseph M. Turner and Wm. Turner, of Dayton, on transportations bond, was decided in favor of the Government to day. The amount of the verdict is $6,305. Other suits are still pending against the same parties. In the case decided to-day the surety was released.

☞ A new first-class iron-clad corvette for the Turkish navy has arrived at Constantinople. She was built at Trieste for the imperial government, and is named the Djelalie. Her armament consists of only three guns, but they are of the heaviest caliber. She brought with her ten mitrailleuses and seventy cannon of long range, ordered in Germany. Twenty other mitrailleuses have also recently arrived.

A PRETTY PICTURE.

How the Senate Looked During the Great Debate of Yesterday.

Fuss on the Floor and the Galleries Crowded with Excited Spectators.

Wholesale Denunciation of Grant and His Administration.

Sympathy for Sumner.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE SUMNER DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The fight between the Republican Senators and the administration over the removal of Senator Sumner from Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations was not only resumed in another caucus held this morning, but afterwards in the open Senate. This debate is important, from the fact that it gives to the country a full insight into the motive that prompted the removal, and the influences, or the "propelling power," rather, as Mr. Schurz phrased it that brought it about. The imperfect reports wrung out of a secret caucus will thus be found in the main to be correct. When the caucus reassembled this morning, Mr. Sumner's friends moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, displacing him, but were defeated by a vote of 21 to 23. Had all of his friends been present, it is believed he would have won. The contest was thereupon transferred to the Senate:

As soon as that body convened the adoption of the committees was moved, with Mr. Sumner omitted entirely from the Foreign Relations Committee, and Mr. Cameron as its chairman. Mr. Wilson at once interposed one or two dilatory motions but soon withdrew them to enable Mr. Schurz to move to postpone the matter. Mr. Sumner, on whom all eyes rested, arose at this stage, and asked the Senate to excuse him from serving as chairman of the new Committee on Privileges and Elections. He did not propose to be transferred to the head of a committee of whose duties he knew nothing from one where he had spent ten years in its service. Mr. Schurz then opened the discussion by asking Mr. Howe as the Chairman of the Caucus Committee what were the reasons for displacing Mr. Sumner. A smile of satisfaction at the inquiry and the blank astonishment and hesitancy with which it was met, run through the crowded galleries, but a very unsatisfactory answer was made to the effect that Mr. Sumner was removed because he was not on speaking terms with the President and Secretary of State. Mr. Sumner ejaculated from his seat that this was not true, and Mr. Schurz proceeded to characterize in a keen way the reason given as a pretext, without justice or precedent, and only meant to cover up the real reason of Mr. Sumner's hostility to the San Domingo job. Mr. Schurz intimated his belief in the rumors that the President had instituted this proceeding, and wound up with a burst of applause from the galleries for his denunciation of a blow struck at the oldest Senator by his political associates.

Mr. Wilson made an earnest protest against the [illegible] defended the course of his colleague, denounced the discipline which certain friends of the President were constantly inflicting on the Republican party, and warned its representatives on the Senate floor to be guided by the fall that overtook the Democracy when it slaughtered Douglas under similar circumstances. With the utmost harmony in the Republican party, he declared it would require every man to the front to win the next Presidential contest.

Mr. Logan, the new Senator from Illinois, denounced the step as unwarrantable and dangerous. Mr. Tipton, of Nebraska, put it on the broad ground of Presidential interference, and said it was but the fulfillment of the attempt made early in the session by the President to remove Patterson and Schurz, and thus pack the committee in the interest of San Domingo.

Mr. Trumbull, in one of the most rigorous speeches he ever made, assailed the movement, and the reason for it as most contemptible and unprecedented, and directly charged the President with the responsibility. Messrs. Howe, Morton, Nye, Morrill, of Vermont, and others, in their speeches put the change on the ground that it was necessary to have a chairman on personal terms with the Administration. Final[illegible] was taken, and by 33 to 9 the committees were organized, and Sumner was left out. Sixteen Republican Senators were absent, or refused to vote. As soon as the Senate adjourned the vast throng filed out of the Capitol, but it was noticeable that nine out of ten were loud in their denunciation of Grant and the action of the Senate.

THE LOUISVILLE PENSION AGENCY.

The President to-day got rid of his difficulty over the contest between Sam McKee and Col. Buckley for Pension Agent at Louisville by appointing Wm. D. Gallagher, of that city, who lately resigned his office in the Internal Revenue Bureau here.

The President also removed to-day Collector Jerrisen, of Chicago, and appointed in his place Herman Raister, editor of a German paper there. Congressman Farwell endorsed the change, and Governor Solomons, of Washington Territory, interested himself in the same direction to spite Schurz, who is Jerrisen's brother-in-law.

ANOTHER TRICK.

The principal reason for discontinuing the Retrenchment Committee was to prevent Schurz from compromising the Administration by unearthing stupendous frauds and abuses committed by its adherents in New York.

MISSOURI.

Representative Parker, the new Radical Congressman of St. Joe district of Missouri, has been hard, but successfully, at work to have both Collector and Postmaster at St. Joseph removed and his own pets appointed instead, both of these officials having supported, in the recent canvass, his competitor, Hon. Joel Asper, the bolters' candidate. This, in connection with Asper's famous report on the West Point military academy was readily seized by the President to administer relief in the premises. Accordingly, the names of Parker's friends will be sent to the Senate at an early day. Hon. D. T. Jewett, the short-lived Ex-Senator has returned from St. Louis, and submitted a memorial to the President relative to the Missouri appointments, and the President's recent action in removing the recently appointed postmaster of St. Charles, the faithful among the faithless, and reinstating his predecessor, a bolting Republican. This morning Mr. Jewett, by special invitation, called at the White House and received assurance that the commission of the former should be withheld and the latter continued in office. Moreover the President promised that in dispensing favors hereafter McClurg men should take precedence over the bolters.

AMNESTY.

There is a fair prospect that an amnesty bill will be passed on Monday next, with one or two classes excepted. The leading Republican members of the House expressed a willingness to-day to vote for a bill with limited exceptions.

THE HIGH COMMISSION

has made very little progress thus far and the pretended revelations about the proceedings may be taken with many large grains of allowance. Beyond the preliminary work of organization and methodical arrangement nothing substantial has been accomplished.

COAL AND SALT.

The free coal and salt bill was to-day loaded with so many amendments in the House that its final defeat is inevitable. Special interests were entrapped with amendments, until the bill was so amended that it must fall of its dead weight when a final vote is reached.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SUMNER MATTER.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, when a motion was made to reconsider their action of yesterday, in adopting the report on Standing Committees. The reason given for this motion was that too much dissatisfaction was produced among some of the Republicans in consequence of the removal of Mr. Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The discussion, which was very spirited, terminated in the laying of the motion on the table, the majority being two, several Senators not voting. After the adjournment of the Senate this afternoon, another Republican caucus will be held to consider what business should be brought before Congress.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A Democratic caucus was held this morning, Fernando Wood in the chair. On motion of Mr. Campbell, the members of the present committees were retained. It was further resolved that the caucus adjourn, to meet at such time as the chairman should hereafter designate.

PAY YOUR INCOME TAX.

All annual taxes are to be assessed in the month of March each year, and assistant Assessors are required to complete their assessments and place the same in the hands of the Assessor, on or before the last day of that month. The Assessor is then allowed time to hear appeals or complaints, but the complete list must be placed in the hands of the collector for collection on or before the 30th day of April. During the month of May the taxes, including those on incomes, must be paid. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently sent out seventeen tons of blanks. It is made the duty of any person of lawful age, whose gross income during the year preceding 1870 exceeded $2,000, to make and render a return on or before the day designated by law to the assistant assessor of the district in which he resides of the gross amount of his income, gains and profits, and of every guardian and trustee, executor or administrator, and any person acting in any other fiduciary capacity, or as resident agent for, or copartner of any non-resident alien deriving an income, gains and profit from any business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States, or from rents of real estate situated therein, to make and render a return to the assistant assessor of the district in which he resides of the amount of income, gains and profits of any minor or person for whom he acts.

REDEMPTION OF NICKLE COINS.

Letters are being received from various parts of the country at the Treasurer's office, making inquiry as to the manner in which copper, nickel, and other base coins are to be redeemed, under the recent act of Congress. Reply has been made that these coins are to be redeemed under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is now engaged upon them, and will, as soon as they shall be completed, make known his action for the benefit of all concerned. In the meantime no coin can be redeemed under the act of March 2, 1867.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Chief Justice Chase is here to attend the wedding of his daughter on the 23d.

EXCHANGE OF 5 20s.

The Treasury Department will receive at once any 5-20 bonds which holders may desire to surrender in anticipation of the issue of new bonds, and pay interest on bonds so surrendered to the first of May next without rebate, at which time the new bonds will begin to bear interest; and will also issue certificates which will entitle holders to receive new bonds when they are ready for delivery. The 5-20s surrendered must be transmitted to the Treasury Department and the certificates guaranteeing the delivery of the new bonds will then be issued. Registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Chas. H. Hall, Appraiser of Merchandise at Chicago; Herman Roster, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois; P. S. Stone, Collector of Customs at Miami, O.; Melville Cattie, Register of Land Office at Stockton, Cal.; E. T. Goodin, Receiver of Public Moneys at Marysville, Cal.; James H. Kidd, Jr., Register at Ionia, Mich.; Wm. R. Smith, Receiver at Sioux City, Iowa; E. S. Severy, Agent for Indians at the Abequin Agency, New Mexico; Wm. D. Gallagher, Kentucky Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky.; Asa A. Oldis, James B. Howell, and Orange Ferris, Commissioners of Claims of Loyal Citizens for Stores, &c., Taken or Furnished the Army of the United States in the Insurrectionary State; Peter Melinday, United States Marshal of Iowa.

Postmasters—B. P. Blanchard, New Orleans; Wm. H. Adams, Boone, Ohio; John M. Andrews, Indianola, Iowa; Wm M. Green, Dayton, Ohio; Albert M. Paterson, Crestline Ohio; Henry S. Gibbons, St. Johns, Michigan; Philip Auholdt, St. Joseph, Missouri; John H. Mills, Gold Hill, Nevada.

Consuls—David M. Dunn, of Indiana, for Prince Edward's Island; Chas. D. Hoffman, Warsaw, Poland; E. E. Rice, of Maine, for Hakodadi.

Alienating a Man's Wife.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Dr. W. M. Wiley, of this city, has sued Joseph Brewster for twenty-five thousand dollars damages for alienating his wife's affections from him, and inducing her to sue for divorce, the subsequent seduction of his wife, and bringing disgrace upon him and his family and ruining his business.

Dr. Headington, well known in Kentucky, who killed the bar-tender of the St. Nicholas Saloon, in 1866, has been pardoned from the penitentiary by Governor Brown. Headington had only eight months longer to serve.

Barnard Vogel, wounded during the tornado on Wednesday, died to-day.

George Francis Train in Jail.

CHICAGO, March 10.—George Francis Train was arrested on a capias and put in the county jail, where he remained all night. It seems that about sixteen months ago Train became indebted to a firm of bill posters, for displaying his pronunciamentos in favor of the Republican party. They entered up judgment, and to-day had him arrested. The amount involved is about fifty dollars. Train says he will remain in jail till the rats tear him to pieces before he will pay the claim.

Death of an Editor.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—E. M. Spencer, for eighteen years connected with the Cincinnati Times, died suddenly this morning of disease of the bowels, aged 48 years.

Who Pays the Biggest Bill.
[From the World.]

In a late debate in Parliament upon the Princess Louise's dowry Mr. Taylor showed that the cost of the monarchy was £637,000 in 1869, excluding sums paid by way of dowry, and suggested that the Queen's income ought to be compared, not with the emoluments of any sovereign in Europe, but with the salary of "the ruler of the great nation across the Atlantic." In that case he thought that the difference between £600,000 and £5,000 would be found rather striking. Mr. Disraeli pointed out that the legislators as well as the "ruler" of the great nation across the Atlantic were compensated for their services, and that if their compensation were taken into the account the difference would not be so striking. This is true enough, but by no means the whole truth. The Treasury returns for the year ending June 30, 1870, exhibit among the "expenditures" the items: "For Congress, $6,218,231 74," and "for executive, $9,297,653 72." Mr. Taylor ought therefore to have compared his $3,184,000, the wages of Queen Victoria, with $15,515,875 46, or at least with $9,297,653 72, the wages of President Grant. Which of the two does the most for the money is an open and a difficult question. It is true that in 1860 the whole of our civil and miscellaneous expenses amounted only to $27,976,434, and in 1861 were brought as low as $23,267,010 46. But that was ten years ago and under a Democratic administration. We have raised the civil and miscellaneous expenses to $69,234,017 16. Unluckily, the Secretary did not think it worth while to give the items of the trifle of $9,297,653 73, but lumped them to the account of "executive." It would be pleasing to see them. But at any rate it is clear how small the pennyworth of $25,000 President's salary is to this intolerable deal of executive sack, and how unfortunate Mr. Taylor, M. P., is in the instance he has adduced to show that the Queen is overpaid.

Why the Negro was Created Black.
[Communication in New York World.]

That the negro was formed for the climate of Africa the whole structure of his body unites to prove. First, as a protection to the brain against the direct rays of the sun, his hair is made to grow short and curly, and he is furnished with a skull of enormous thickness. In no other being do we see the wisdom of the Creator more clearly exhibited than in the construction of the African. The soles of his feet are overlaid with a thick layer of fat—a bad conductor of heat—thereby enabling him to walk at his ease over the burning sands, and forming for him a far better protection than any contrivance the art of man could devise. And now you may ask why did God make the African black? I answer, in order that he may be able to keep cool in that torrid climate. A black surface will radiate or part with heat much more rapidly than a white one, an experiment that any one may try. Take two vessels that are in every respect the same—two teapots, for instance; let one of them be covered over with lampblack, then fill them both with boiling water, and you will find the black one will be cold much sooner than the bright one. I believe all scientific men agree that since the creation of man a large tract of land stretching out from Africa to New Holland has been submerged, and is now covered by the Indian Ocean. This would readily account for the negro being an inhabitant of that country, and such a change must have very much modified the climate of Australia. I have no doubt that in past ages the different races of men must have been far more numerous than at the present. Those great revolutions that raised the Alps from the bed of the ocean, which submerged whole continents while they brought others into existence, must have swept away whole races of men, while others were lost sight of, like the ten tribes of Israel, through amalgamation. I think it is plain that the African was a distinct race from the beginning, and that the only reason for forming him as he is was simply that all the earth might be inhabited.

☞ Here is where the shoe pinched the Prussian foot. The battle of Jena, fatal to the Prussian monarchy, was fought on October 14, 1806. About twenty thousand Prussians were killed in that battle, and more than thirty thousand taken prisoners. The King fled from the field, the Duke of Brunswick received his death-wound upon it, all the principal fortresses surrendered to the victorious French, who, on the 25th of October, 1806, entered Berlin, into which Napoleon I. made his triumphal entry on the following day. History has thus repeated itself, with inversions, and the Germans lie upon their laurels and chant orisons to St. Gambrinus, now that Jena has been avenged.

☞ A private letter from Paris brings to notice a curious case of what is called the irony of history. The Great Exhibition of 1851 was supposed to be the inauguration of a period of perpetual peace. A large collection of French wheats was sent to it by order of the National Assembly. After the exhibition these samples were stored, for the benefit of the curious, in the galleries of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers. The directors of the museum and their families, and the sick and wounded (for whom beds had been prepared in the building), have lived during the latter portion of the siege upon good white bread, made out of the samples above mentioned.

☞ The Italian Government is displaying an unusual energy in making military preparations. A camp has been ordered at Somma, a thing unusual at this time of the year. The experiments with Krupp's cannons are going on at a great rate, and the Turin Arsenal is busily engaged manufacturing mitrailleuses. Besides this the whole fleet is being armed and equipped, and the command is to be given to Admiral del Carretto.

☞ A cow in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about twelve years ago swallowed a leather nail pouch. Recently she was slaughtered, and, the stomach being opened, the pouch was found uninjured, and in it about a dozen nails.

WAR OF RACES.

The Whites and Blacks of South Carolina in Arms—A Negro Company Defeated and Routed—Federal Aid to be Invoked.

STIRRING TIMES

NEW YORK, March 10.—A dispatch from Columbia, South Carolina, last night, says a large body of men, armed, from East Tennessee and North Carolina, made their appearance in York and Chester counties, and fighting had been going on for several days. Major Whitehead, of the Eighteenth Infantry, stationed at Yorkville, arrived this morning, and reports that more outrages had been perpetrated in those counties since Saturday night by both the colored militia and Kuklux organization. On Monday Captain Williams, a mulatto, commanding a company of militia, was taken and hanged near Carmel Hill, and a number of his men inhumanly whipped. The negroes retaliated, and since then fighting has been continuous. Major Whitehead reports that the negro militia company, commanded by Williams, was defeated on Monday night and fled to his camp at Yorkville. He disarmed them, and now reports to the Governor for orders. Governor Scott will to-day proclaim martial law in York and Chester counties, and has telegraphed to President Grant and Gen. Terry at Louisville, asking for troops. Pending their arrival, the Governor will send a regiment of militia, under competent officers, to restore order, if possible.

The liveliest times are anticipated in the northern part of the State for the next two weeks.

THE HURRICANE.

Further Particulars of the Terrible Affair—The Amount of Loss Thought to have been Exaggerated—Detailed Estimate.

TRACK OF THE TEMPEST.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The losses in East St. Louis by the tornado on Wednesday were much exaggerated. A more careful estimate places them at about the following figures: Elevator, $15,000; Ferry Company, $10,000; St. Louis and Vandalia railroad, between $30,000 and $40,000; Southeastern railroad, $15,000; Chicago and Alton, $50,000; Ohio and Mississippi railroad $30,000; Toledo and Wabash railroad, between $75,000 and $100,000.

The steamer Mollie Able is much more seriously injured than at first reported. She is almost stripped of her upper works, and $40,000 would hardly repair her.

The losses to citizens cannot be accurately given, but, as sixty dwelling houses of more or less value were either destroyed or damaged, the loss can hardly fall short of $100,000.

The railroad companies are busy repairing damages, and the citizens are endeavoring to gather up the remnants of their houses, and collecting furniture together.

Reports from the country are coming in, and speak of more or less injury in the track of the tempest. In some localities the damage was considerable. In Morgan county, Illinois, houses, fences, and forests were blown down, and several persons badly injured.

At Helena, Arkansas, the same afternoon, a hurricane passed over the city, unroofing a number of houses, and doing other damage. Property was also destroyed at Osceola, and at other points on the west bank of the river.

Five Acres of a Town Burned.

PITTSBURG, March 10.—At an early hour this morning, a fire originated in the Buffalo House, at Petroleum Center, Pa., which place is composed almost entirely of wooden buildings. The fire spread across the street, and on both sides, as far south as Aikens' Hall, and north to the bank of the creek, leaving the American House standing. Fifty-eight buildings, dwellings and stores, besides barns, &c., were destroyed, the fire sweeping five acres clean. Among the heaviest losers are James Rutherford, hardware, entire stock and building, loss $8,000; Petroleum House, furniture and building, $10,000; H. C. Wachter, groceries, stock partly saved, $3,500, and Owen Gaffney, liquors, $10,000. The entire loss is estimated at $150,000.

A California Volcano.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Mount Roirier, Washington Territory, appears to be firing up for a Volcanic eruption. The heat at the summit has grown so great as to melt the snow, though heretofore the hottest summers only partially melted them. There is a constant emission of steam, and some parties living in the vicinity claim smoke as well.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.
[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	BEN. FRANKLIN	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	4 P. M.
St. Louis	ABEONA	12 M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	1 P. M.
Ky. River	BLUE WING No. 3	3 P. M.
Tenn. River	LeCLAIRE No. 2	4 P. M.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

United States, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Morning Star, Hend.	Nat Williams, Mad.
Sandy, Troy.	Spray, Cin.
P. W. Strader, Cin.	Nightingale, Cin.
Robert Mitchell, N. O.	Indiana, N. O.
	Leonidas, N. O.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

United States, Cin.	Gen Buell, Cin.
Nat Williams, Mad.	Sandy, Troy.
Falls City, Green R.	Spray, Nashville.
P. W. Strader, N. O.	Nightingale, Ark. R.
Robert Mitchell, Cin.	Leonidas, Cin.

BOATS DUE TO-DAY

Outside of the regular packets: Sam J. Hale, Memphis to Cincinnati; Kate Putnam, Pittsburg to St. Louis; Kate Kinney, New Orleans to Louisville; Lawrence, Nashville to Cincinnati; Nashville to Cincinnati.

THE RIVER was at a standstill yesterday with 9 feet 9 inches in the canal, 7 feet 9 down the Indian chute, and 6 feet 9 over the rocks. The weather was clear and pleasant. Business continues to be exceedingly dull. The departure of the Nightingale at dark last night left but one boat, the LeClaire, at the landing and the levee clean.

New Orleans Levee Sheds.

An act to facilitate commerce by establishing the New Orleans Levee Shed Company, etc., has passed the Legislature of Louisiana and is now in the hands of the Governor. This is a measure of very great importance, not only to steamboatmen, but to shippers and receivers and all others connected with the commerce of the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The project is to build an immense shed over the levee at New Orleans for the reception and protection of merchandise from and for steamers and steamboats. The company under their charter are to receive and receipt for all freight offered for shipment and be responsible for the proper care and protection and safe delivery of the same, and are not to charge a commission of more than one cent on each package.

Heretofore steamboats have experienced great trouble and delay in loading and unloading, on account of inclement weather and other causes, which this new arrangement will fully obviate. It will enable them to deliver immediately upon arrival, whether in the day or night; will lessen their liability for damage, arising from exposure, after the cargo is landed and before it is assorted and receipted for; will decrease the expense and increase the rapidity of discharging; will better protect the produce and merchandise stuff, thus preventing loss to both shippers and receivers, and obviate the almost daily disagreements between receivers and masters and owners of steamboats in regard to damages to goods after being landed; will increase the facilities of both buyer and seller of inspecting and sampling grain, flour, hay and other produce, frequently sold on arrival, and which cannot now be done in inclement weather, and, consequently, aid in disencumbering the landing of the accumulations of several days' receipts. In fact, there is no interest that will not be benefitted by the successful working of this new project.

St. Louis already has a similar plan in operation in its covered floating docks, which have worked to the benefit of all parties. The tarpaulin and skid plan, now in operation at New Orleans and other cities, besides being ineffectual in preventing damage to merchandise, is very expensive and unwieldy, and by no means gives satisfaction to either river men or merchants. The city of New Orleans nor the State will be at any loss in the erection and maintenance of these sheds, the expense of which is to be borne by the company, while the city collects the wharf dues as heretofore. The whole interests of Western steamboatmen and shippers call upon the Governor of Louisiana to sanction this bill and give the relief which has been so long desired. As yet, we understand, the Governor has not expressed an opinion for or against the bill, but has not signed it.

Miscellaneous.

The Robt. Mitchell discharged about fifty tons at this place.

The Kate Kinney returns to New Orleans next Wednesday.

The Spray took on 40 tons of miscellaneous freight here and has engagements below.

The Leonidas came up through the canal about dark and did nothing here.

Capt. Marratta, of the Leonidas, left his boat at Portland yesterday and proceeded to Cincinnati by rail.

The Lawrence and Nashville, which are expected here from Cumberland river this morning, both have good trips.

The Nightingale was loaded down to the guards when she backed out last night. She could not take all the freight that was offered her here.

The Indiana brought back quite a pleasure party of Louisville people who went to New Orleans with her. She leaves on her return trip at noon to-morrow from Portland.

The Memphis Avalanche of Thursday says: "The rise of the river is less rapid each day, and yesterday the advance was only three inches. All upper streams are declining, and, unless the rise that set in yesterday has been general, the river will be stationary by to-day or to-morrow. A rise of 18 inches more is all that is necessary to put the water up to the great rise of 1867. Arkansas and White are both very high, but are falling, and all tributary streams are running out full."

Quite an event took place on the Katie while on her down trip. At Memphis the Hon. Jeff. Davis took passage, and while the boat was lying at Greenville, Miss., taking on freight, a deputation of negroes, amounting to over one hundred, requested Capt. White to allow them in the cabin to see Mr. Davis, which he at once allowed. They all entered the cabin, and every one of them walked up and shook Mr. Davis by the hand. On their departure from the boat they gave three times three, and bade the boat and Mr. Davis God speed and a long life.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday says: "The new railroad transfer steamer Illinois made a trial trip yesterday. She had intended going to New Richmond, but being detained in the time of her departure by being wind-bound for a couple of hours, she only went as far as California. She made the run from the Newport ferry landing to California—eight miles—in one hour, including eight or ten minutes lost in tightening machinery. Coming down she made the run in forty minutes. She makes steam freely, and has a most excellent draft. Going up she made 130 pounds steam, and coming down 125 to 150. Her wheels made sixteen to seventeen revolutions per minute. The trial was very satisfactory to all parties interested, and it is claimed she will be fully as fast as at first intended. She will leave here Monday for Cairo and enter upon her duties as a transfer between the Illinois Central and Mobile and Ohio railroads between Cairo and Columbus."

River Telegrams.
[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, March 10.—River 27 feet and falling very slowly; seventy-five feet bridge space. Arrived—Robert Burns, Memphis; Belle Vernon, Nashville; America, Nashville; Bermuda, Evansville; Ateona, Louisville; Edinburg, Red river. Departed—Major Anderson, Wheeling; Belle Vernon, Pittsburg; Shipments light. Weather mild and beautiful.

EVANSVILLE, March 10.—Weather clear and very pleasant. River fallen 13 inches. Mercury 70. Port List—Eddyville, Nashville and return, 1 a. m.; Arkansas Belle, Cairo and return, 5; Frank Forest, Little Wabash and return; Fayette, Henderson and return; Kanawha, Pomeroy to Nashville, 10; Minneola, Cincinnati to Memphis; Charmer, from Cincinnati; Mary Ament; Cannelton and return; City of Quincy, from New Orleans; John Kilgour, Louisville to New Orleans, 2 p. m.; Rose Hite, Louisville and return, 3; Wild Duck and barges, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 4; Mary E. Forsyth to St. Louis, 4; West Wind from Wabash river, 5; Lawrence, Nashville to Cincinnati, 6; all with good trips except the Forest, which being disgusted with the prospects left light. The City of Quincy will turn back from here on Tuesday, she reships on the Rose Hite, and the Charmer and Kilgour adds largely here. The Minneola also adds to her full capacity. The Lawrence and West Wind are loaded to their guards. Business is very active.

NASHVILLE, March 10.—River rising with 11 feet on Harpeth shoal. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—Emma Floyd, Cincinnati. Departed—Talisman.

CAIRO, ILLS., March 10.—Idlewild, Evansville packet, 9 p. m.; Imperial, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10; Emily La Barge, Ouachita river to St. Louis, 11; Mary Houston, Louisville to New Orleans, 11; Belfast, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 11; Sam Brown, St. Louis, 12; Petrel No. 2, Memphis to Louisville, 1 a. m.; Exchange, Pittsburg, to St. Louis, 7; W. H. Brown, Louisville to St. Louis, 8; Henry C. Yeager, St. Louis to New Orleans, 8; Kate Robinson, Cincinnati to St. Louis, noon; John Lumsden, Nashville packet, noon; City of Alton, New Orleans to St. Louis, 1 p. m.; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 4; J. H. Grosbeck, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 6 p. m.; Sam J. Hale, Memphis to Cincinnati, 6. River stationary. Weather clear. Mercury 64.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Arrived—St. Joseph, Memphis; Mountaineer, Missouri river; Red Roy, Keokuk; Jennie Brown and Rover, Cairo; Illinois, Peoria; St. John, Davenport; Utah, Arkansas river. Departed—Illinois, Peoria; Red Roy, Keokuk; John Kyle, and Mary Alice and barges, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Emperor, Pittsburg; Florence and barges, Island No. 8; Rover and barges, Pittsburg; Grey Eagle, Upper Mississippi. River falling slowly, but upper Mississippi and Illinois rising. Weather cool and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—Weather clear; mercury 68; river rose 3 inches. Arrived—Walt, White river; Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati. Departed—Richmond and Mary Houston, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, Silver and ow, Mary Ann and Garnett, St. Louis; Alaska, Cincinnati; Cleburn, Arkansas river; Kate Kinney, Louisville. The latter boat lost both chimneys at Napoleon during a storm.

VICKSBURG, March 10.—Down—Mohawk, Church, R. Eaton. River rising. Clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Arrived—Commonwealth, St. Louis; Virginia, Louisville; Tom Rees, Pittsburg. Weather clear and pleasant.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; middling uplands 14¾c. Flour, the market is dull; receipts 10,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $6@6 50; common to good extra $6 70@6 90; good to choice $6 90@7 45; white Western extra $7 45@7 90; extra Ohio $6 85@7 50. St. Louis $7@9. Rye flour, the market is quiet. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky, the market is firm at 93½c. Wheat is steady with a moderate demand; receipts 2,000 bushels; new spring $1 56½@1 58; red amber $1 60@1 67; white Michigan $1 75@1 80. Rye and barley are unchanged. Barley malt, 90c for interior State. Corn, the market is dull; receipts 18,000 bushels; mixed Western 85@86c; yellow 85c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand; receipts 5,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 68@70c. Hay is unchanged. Hops are unchanged. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; sales of 2,000 bags of Rio on private terms. Sugar, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Cuba 8¾@9¼c. Molasses, market steady with a moderate demand; New Orleans 58@70c. Rice 8¼@8¾c. Petroleum, crude 14¾@15c and refined 24¾@24⅞c. Provisions are dull and prices drooping; mess pork, new $21 50@21 75; old $21 37½; prime $18 25@18 75; prime mess, new, $21; seller April $21 50@21 75. Beef is quiet; mess $10@15; extra mess $15 00@17 50. Beef hams 23@32c. Tierce beef, prime mess $27@28; India mess $29@32. Cut meats are dull; hams 13@15c; shoulders 8@9c. Lard is heavy; prime steam 12¾@12⅞c; kettle rendered 13¼c; seller April and May 12¾@13⅛c. Butter, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cheese, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 12@16½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand at $6 75@6 90 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; new spring $1 57@1 58. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; Western mixed 85c. Lard is quiet. Eggs are steady with a moderate demand; fresh 24@26c.

DRY GOODS—There is little or no change to notice in the dry goods market. Business with the leading jobbing houses is active in articles of ladies' dress and shawl goods, but in its general aspect trade drags and most of the commission and jobbing houses complain of a dull trade for the season, while prices are barely profitable as a general thing. We quote heavy brown sheetings at 12½@13c; brown drills at 12½c; Pepperell do 13c; Massabesic 11c; Bates' corset jeans 9c; Indian Orchard 10c; Farmers' and Mechanics' denims 9½c; Haymaker 14c for brown and blue; Massachusetts B B fine brown muslins 11c; J do 9c; C do 7½c; Pepperell 12½c; brown sheetings 42½c; printed delaines 15c, and printed calicoes of leading brands 10½c.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; middling 13¾@14c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; family $6 30@6 55. Wheat, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect at $1 38@1 40. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 58c. Rye is scarce and firm at $1 03@1 05. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand. No 2 50@52c. Barley, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Groceries, the demand is fair and market firm. Linseed oil is steady with a moderate demand at 93c. Lard oil dull and prices are drooping at $1 08@1 10. Eggs, the market is heavy; the receipts depress the market; 15c. Butter, the demand is fair and market firm. Cheese, the demand is fair and market firm. Cloverseed, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to $12 25@12 50 from store. Timothy seed is scarce and firm at $6 50@6 75. Provisions are dull and the market unsettled; mess pork sold at $21, seller March and April; it is offered at $21 50 on the spot. Bulk meats are lower, sales of 100,000 lbs of shoulders at 7¼c; sides are offered at 9¾c, 10c and 10¼c. Bacon is neglected and can be bought at 8½c for shoulders, and 10½@11½c for sides. Lard is held at 13@12¼c. Tobacco, the demand is good at full prices; sales of 415 hhds. Whisky, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 86½@87c.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Flour, extra spring, the market is dull at $5 60@6 87½. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market is 1½c lower, closing at $1 24⅛@1 25; this afternoon the market was steady and prices unchanged. Corn, No 2 mixed, the market is ½c lower, closing at 52½c cash; 52⅞c for seller April; this afternoon the market was unchanged. Oats, No 2, the market is dull at 49½@50c. Rye, No 2, the market is quiet at 90c. Barley, No 2, the market is quiet at 75c. Highwines closed firm at 86½c. Provisions are dull and prices weak; mess pork closed at $20 12½ cash. Lard 12@12½c cash; 12⅛@12¾c for seller May. Dry-salted meats are dull; shoulders 7⅛@7¼c. Hogs, dressed are dull at $7 25@7 50; live are dull at $6 90@7 12½. Cattle, the market is firmer and prices 10@15c higher; sales at $4 25@6 12½. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,000 bbls of flour, 9,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000 bushels corn, 12,000 bushels oats, 980 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels barley, 655 head hogs. Shipments, 3,000 barrels of flour, 900 bushels wheat, 17,000 bushels corn, 725 bushels oats, 3,000 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels barley, 86 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices nominal at 13½c. Flour, the demand is good at full prices; superfine winter $5 75@6 00; double extra winter $6 25@6 50. Wheat, spring is active; No 2 spring Iowa $1 40@1 41; winter closed dull and easier; No 2 red fall $1 58; No 1 red winter $1 65. Corn, the market is easier at 49@53c for mixed in bulk; 57@58c for mixed in sacks. Oats, the market is slow at 49@51½c in bulk, and 54@56c in sacks. Barley, the market is steady at 90@95c for prime to choice fall. Rye, the market is easier at 90@92c. Whisky, the market is steady at 87½c. Mess pork is dull at $21@21 50, the latter for extra heavy. Bacon is dull; jobbing sales of shoulders at 9c, clear rib at 11@11¼c, and clear sides 11¼@11½c. Dry-salted meats packed: shoulders 8¼c; clear rib sides 10¼c; clear sides 10½c. Lard, prices are nominal at 12c. Hogs, prices range at $6@7. Cattle are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,400 barrels of flour, 19,300 bushels wheat, 21,400 bushels corn, 8,100 bushels oats, 5,000 bushels rye, 178 head hogs.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices a shade lower, 13½c; receipts for the past day 1,472 bales; shipments 3,346 bales; receipts for the week 10,980 bales, and shipments 15,320 bales; sales 9 100 bales; stock on hand 63,930 bales; same time last year 27,030 bales; receipts for the season 418,700 bales. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $6 50@9 00. Corn is scarce and firm. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 61c. Hay is quiet at $41@28 25. Bran is scarce. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Mess pork is dull and prices are nominal at $28. Bacon, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 9c, 11c and 12c. Bulk meats, the market is quiet and prices are weak at 8c, 10c and 11c.

EVANSVILLE, March 10.—Cotton, the market is firmer but prices are unchanged middling 13½c. Tobacco, the market is active; sales of 260 hhds at $5 20@8 75 for trash, lugs and medium leaf; selections $10@14 25. Flour, the market is unchanged and prices are nominal. Rye and barley are steady and unchanged. Hay is firm at $16@17. Bulk meats are steady at 8c, 10½ and 10¾. Bacon 8½c, 11½c and 11¾c. Mess pork $21 50@22. Hams, country 15½c; sugar cured 16c; canvassed 16½c. Lard in tierces and kegs 12½@13c. Highwines 8½@90c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; extras $5 37½@5 1½; the other grades are unchanged. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Indiana red $1 64@1 65. Rye and corn markets unchanged. Oats 62½@64c. Mess pork is declining at $22 25. Petroleum, crude 18½c, and refined 24½c. Whisky is firmer at 92½@93c.

PITTSBURG, March 10.—Petroleum, crude, the market is dull and prices are nominal on the spot, or seller March 11¼@11½c; seller April 11¾@11½c; buyer till July 12c; seller 11c; buyer all the year 13½c; seller all the year 10⅞@11c. Refined, market quiet and weak; on the spot or seller March 24½c; seller April 24⅛@24½c; seller May 25½c; buyer till July 26c.

NASHVILLE, March 10.—Cotton, the market is dull; low middling 12c. Bulk meats, clear sides 11¼c; clear rib 11c; shoulders 8¼c packed. Bacon, shoulders 9½c; hams 12c; clear sides 11½c; sugar-cured hams 16¼c. Lard 13c. Corn 68c. Oats 75c. Wheat $1@1 30. Flour $5 00@8 60.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 58@1 65. Corn, white Southern 83@85c; yellow 83c. Oats 61@62c. Rye 90c@$1 05. Provisions are unchanged. Whisky is firm at 92c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Beeves, receipts to-day 530 head, making 5,390 for the week; all fresh and stale lots have now been sold and the market shows a little more life, but no better prices; 200 head Illinois steers, 6½ cwt, brought 12¼@13¼c; 2 cars, 1,080 lbs alive, 11¼c, 56 lbs per cwt; 70 head Cherokees, 1,000 lbs, 11c, 56 lbs per cwt. The weather was better at the close. Sheep, receipts to-day 2,800 head, and the market is firm at unchanged prices; total number this week 11,280 head; stocks are well sold off; a car of 83 lbs Ohio sold at 7c; a car of 85 lbs at 7¼c; a car of 100 lbs at 7¾c, and a car of extra Canada 140 lbs at 8¼c. Hogs, prices are weaker, with 1,050 head to-day and 11,300 head for this week; no Western dressed sold, but city brought 9@9½c, hogs of 180 lbs selling at 9¼c; a car of 190 lbs alive sold at 7¾c, with 7½c offered at the close for others.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 14@14½c.

CHARLESTON, March 10.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 13¾@14c.

MOBILE, March 10.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 14c.

GALVESTON, March 10.—Cotton, the market is easy; good ordinary 11½c.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1871.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 20 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $15; two months, $25; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $16; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 25 cents.

"City Features" 25 cents per line, "City Items" 20 cents per line, "Local Notices" 25 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Medical, "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 25 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the Courier-Journal, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Harrodsburg People nominates Hon. Beriah Magoffin for Governor.

Corn is selling at $3 per barrel in Cynthiana. The Bourbon distillers are the largest purchasers.

Edgar Cunningham, of Mercer, is the father of nineteen children, between the ages of six and twenty years.

The residence of Thos. A. Hutchcraft, who resides near Newtown, Scott county, was destroyed by fire recently. His loss amounts to near $14,000.

Rev. John Frost, Jr., of Georgetown, Ky., has accepted a call from the Baptist Church, of Maysville, and will enter upon his ministerial duties soon.

On Sunday evening a cow belonging to Mr. A. J. Browning, of Maysville, hooked and badly hurt Mr. Tom Wormald's little girl. They sold the cow the next day for $25.

Mr. Paul Rencker, of Harrison county, cut a black walnut tree, on his place, last week, which measured four feet in diameter and sixty feet in length, with only one small knot near its fork.

On Wednesday night some thieves visited Col. McLear's, on the Nicholasville pike, about four miles from Lexington, and stole 1,000 pounds of bacon, his buggy cushions and curtains.

A Mrs. Giles, from near Leeslick, applied to Judge West, of Harrison, for a divorce on Tuesday last. The Judge advised her to have her cruel lord bound over to keep the peace, and try him a little longer.

One of the wing abutments of the new bridge at Butler Station, Harrison county, slipped about two inches during the late freshet. $2,000 is about what the damages will amount to—$1,000 per inch.

The Cynthiana Democrat says that, while Pendleton county owes $70,000 and Bourbon $94,000 for railroad purposes, Harrison owes nothing. The entire debt of Harrison county will not exceed $15,000, and that is not due.

W. F. Ackman, of Franklin, Indiana, and who has recently been preaching at Knightstown, in the same State, has received and accepted a call from the Christian Church at Jeffersontown, Kentucky, and will enter upon his work at that place in a few days.

The first Eastern mail since the suspension of route agent between Louisville and Lexington arrived in Frankfort via the Paris, Georgetown, and Frankfort stage on Wednesday. Quite a crowd had gathered in front of the postoffice by the time the mail was distributed.

Charles Henderson, Esq., of Hartford, Ky., died a few days ago, having reached the age of over ninety years. Mr. Henderson was clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of Ohio county, Ky., for over forty years, and was the first clerk of that county, and continued so until about the year 1855 or 1856.

Mr. Will Clarke, formerly of Millersburg, but now of Bath county, has fallen heir, by the recent death of an uncle in Texas, to over three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in money. He has been advised that the money is deposited in a bank at Austin, Texas, and subject to his order.

From the Cynthiana News: "We are informed that a party of rowdies visited the neighborhood of Tricum, a few nights ago, and took a young man from his home and gave him fifty lashes. The cause of this treatment we did not learn. The party threatened to pay Tricum a visit shortly."

The Fleming term of the Circuit Court closed on Wednesday last, having set for fifteen days and disposed of an unusually large number of common law and chancery causes, as well as a large criminal docket. Two convicts were sent to the penitentiary, two imprisoned in the county jail for six and twelve months respectively, and about fifteen fines inflicted for misdemeanors.

On Thursday morning last about 2 o'clock, the large building on the farm of Mr. John S. Mitchell, near Mayslick, Mason county, used as a barn, granery and tool depository, was wantonly set on fire and destroyed with all its utensils. The loss to Mr. Mitchell is over five thousand dollars. The building contained a large quantity of hemp, wheat, oats, corn and other products of the farm, as well as many valuable agricultural implements.

We find the following in the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune: "About two years since Mr. Enoch Lewis, of Lexington, Ky., took from our city and State the famous stock horse 'Ericsson,' owned by Hon. K. C. Baker, and has since retained him there. The stock has grown in popularity, and a few days since Mr. Lewis came here and also took the stallion 'St Albans' and the brood mare 'Lizzie Brown'—both gets of Ericsson—to Lexington, and will use them both in Kentucky for breeding purposes."

Says the Newcastle Constitutionalist: "Some months since an Irish widow woman living in this place, the mother of two daughters, gave birth to a child, and, as her character had never been called in question, the simple-minded citizens regarded the matter as a phenomenon, but, when it became known that it had wool where the hair ought to grow, Simp Farquer, a big, black buck nigger, left for Louisville with a "Kuklux" communication in his pocket—satisfied that departure would be more pleasant than pulling hemp."

William Scott was shot by his wife, on last Sunday evening, near Paint Lick, in Gallatin county. A short time ago Scott and his wife separated, and on Sunday he returned to his wife's premises drunk, when his wife forbade his coming into the house, telling him that if he did she would shoot him. Scott continued, when she got a double-barrelled shot-gun and fired. But the first load passed over his head. She then discharged the other barrel, loaded with buckshot, Scott receiving the contents in his body, one shot striking his arm and the other passing through his thighs. The wound though painful is not mortal.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

They allow dogs, hogs and cattle, if labeled, to roam the streets of Macon at will.

The cotton receipts at New Orleans have already reached a million bales this season.

A New Orleans pickpocket, discovered in the act, resented the interruption with an effectively hurled brickbat.

A farmer out in Carthage City, Mo., has just been detected in a wholesale poisoning of horses and then offering to cure them.

A miscegenationist named Williams was tarred and feathered and dumped into the river at Grenada, Miss., the other day.

The Iuka Herald has heard it rumored that Hon. A. E. Reynold has been elected Senator vice Gov. Alcorn, who declines the place.

A bill for an appropriation of $1,000 to purchase a piano for Mrs. Gov. Alcorn was defeated in the Mississippi House the other day.

A species of money, made from oreide, and somewhat resembling gold coin, is circulating to some extent among the roughs of Nashville.

A real estate agent in Jacksonville, Fla., it is said, has fallen heir to a one-tenth interest in an estate in the State of Indiana, worth two million dollars.

The "Heathen Chinee" settled in Alabama are very deferential; they never fail to say "goo by" as they "lumber" out of church while service is going on.

The editor of the Newnan (Ga.) Defender wants two acres of Jew David's Hebrew plaster to draw his Norway oats out of the ground, where they have been two weeks.

A Liverpool journal is authority for the story that a wealthy Englishman, Thomas Dutton, recently deceased, left £2,000 in his will to the family of the late General Robert E. Lee.

A Memphis lady gives to the poor, each year, the sum which she supposed would be wasted on her funeral, and has forbidden, in her last will and testament, any expenditure in this behalf.

In Mobile, Alabama, a man married recently his seventh wife, a Mexican, having previously been united respectively to a German, French, English, Dutch, Irish and American woman, all of whom died.

We have received the official report of the Texas State Fair, held at Houston last May. The proceedings of the fair show a gratifying condition of agricultural and stock affairs in the Lone Star State at that time.

On the 7th inst. the remains of the late Edwin M. Yerger, Chancellor, etc., were interred in Elmwood Cemetery, at Memphis. The funeral ceremonies were conducted by Bishop Quintard, assisted by other divines.

Pryor Hurst, a Summit (Miss.) desperado, shot and instantly killed a Prussian laborer named Unlacke last Monday. Unlacke had sympathized with the other party in a street affray between the two some time previous.

One Parker, who claims to have been a Lieutenant in company K, 40th North Carolina regiment, has been repeating the story in Georgia, that there are still three thousand Confederates on the Dry Tortugas, from which place he recently escaped.

The trustees of the East Tennessee University, under properly-vested authority, were to draw $42,000 in State bonds yesterday, with the coupons attached, the interest of which is to be applied to the support of the institution, as contemplated in the appropriation for the purpose of establishing and building up in the State a first-class Commercial College.

A short time since Governor Bowie, of Maryland, appointed Colonel Charles H. McBlair Adjutant General of Maryland, in the place of General George H. Bier, removed or resigned. Bier refuses to surrender the books and papers of the office, and a suit has been brought by the State to compel him to do so.

At a late fire in Kansas City three children, two of them under eleven months of age, and both ill with the whooping cough, were in one of the burning houses, and after being rescued, were taken to a round-house adjacent, it being the nearest shelter. The watchman refused them admittance, saying that he "did'nt want any children around."

Six young men belonging to the U. S. Coast Survey, were drowned at Apalachicola, Fla., last Sunday, while attempting to reach their vessel from the city in a skiff. Their names are as follows: G. W. Bisell, A. F. Pearl, J. E. Scott, Henry Austin, Joseph Ridlar, and Jas. Anderson. The first three were from Northern cities, the last three from Apalachicola.

H. S. Murf, of Memphis, has abandoned his wife and family and eloped with a girl of thirteen. He is an ornamental car painter, is about twenty-five years of age, wants two fingers on his left hand, and has a bald spot on the back of his head. The press is requested to copy this item that Murf may be arrested and the child returned to her protectors.

The Albany (Ga.) News says: "A large majority of our planters are through with corn planting, and we regret to learn that they have increased the area but a small per centage. Each one thinks everybody else will plant largely of corn and reduce the cotton area, and, selfishly hoping so, greedily puts in heavily for the staple, and depends on buying the cereals."

Pat Inman, who was shot and killed last Saturday night, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., in a midnight raid upon the Kimbro negroes, was a constable, elected to office during Brownlow's reign, was a Union man and an agent of the United States Government during the war. The negroes were tried and acquitted as having acted in justifiable defense of their homes.

St. Joe, Missouri, has at last given to the world an item. On Sunday morning the local of the Union was violently and ferociously assaulted by a nymph du pave by the name of Dora Leftwich. She knocked his hat off, kicked it two or three times, and then kicked him. It was all caused by an item in the paper in which he accused the belligerent fair one of a superabundance of "cheek."

Recently, at his house in Plymouth, N. C., "Jaybird" Jones, judge of one of the eastern districts of that State, was arraigned before a justice of the peace, charged with cruelly beating, whilst in an intoxicated condition, his paramour—a colored woman of that town. For this offense he was bound over for the sum of $500 to make his appearance before the next session of the Superior Court, in which "his honor" will himself preside.

There is said to be a baron, scion of one of the oldest families of Germany, working in one of the Nashville manufactories. However, the Banner, which furnishes the story, makes him of an anonymous family, marries him to an anonymous girl, daughter of an anonymous Chicago banker, and gets its information of this anonymous nobleman from an anonymous friend who knew him in an anonymous district of his Fatherland.

The Columbia (S. C.) Phoenix learns that on Saturday last a white man, named Anderson Looper, acting under authority from Assessor Wallace, made a raid upon a lot of whisky belonging to another white man named Zachariah Young, when a difficulty ensued. Pistols were drawn, both parties fired simultaneously, and both individuals were killed—the one being shot in the right and the other the left breast. Both were Republicans, and natives of the county.

A reporter of the Selma (Ala.) Reporter has been interviewing the celebrated traveler and ornithologist, Prof. W. E. Moore, who is now in that city. "This gentleman has been for forty years a traveler, and for a number of years has been exploring the wilds and ruins of South America. He was, from the age of fourteen to twenty five, a pupil of the world-renowned ornithologist and naturalist, Audubon, is a native of Richmond, Virginia, and is now a very old man in feeble health."

During the storm at Memphis on Wednesday the lightning struck the Nicolson pavement, and, branching off in various directions, formed a perfect letter Q of some sixty feet in length, marking the pavement distinctly for fifteen minutes with various hues of all colors. While the storm was at its hight a large gas reservoir was overturned and some ninety thousand feet of gas liberated. Fortunately the wind was blowing from the fires, else a terrible explosion would have resulted.

Mr. F. W. Perkins, a prominent merchant of New Orleans, a native of Boston, a graduate of Dartmouth College of the class of '61, and a Captain of the Second New Hampshire regiment during the late war, committed suicide in the first-named city on Tuesday last by shooting himself through the head. It is conjectured that the suicide of a friend and classmate, Major A. B. Long, in the same city last December, led to the fatal deed. It is, however, also conjectured that he was murdered—the coroner's inquest leading to that belief.

A fearful murder is supposed to have been perpetrated at Elk river bridge, on the Nashville and Decatur railroad a night or two ago. Two brothers and a mutual friend got drunk in a saloon in Prospect, and while in that condition became involved in a quarrel. The three subsequently left the town together, going toward the bridge, at which place a hat, all bedaubed with blood, was found on the following morning. Suspicion having pointed toward the brothers as the perpetrators of the deed, they left for parts unknown. Their victim's body is supposed to have been thrown into the river to cover up the crime.

Ames, of Mississippi, Butler's son-in-law, voted against Sumner. That looks like business. Butler wants Sumner's place. But is this exactly the way to get it?

The Owen News takes a perfectly just view of the relation of the various elements, journalistic and political, that enter into the Democratic party of Kentucky; it is our own view exactly; and we wish it success in impressing it upon those who dissent from it.

The selection of Simon Cameron as Sumner's successor is characteristic of Radicalism. Simon is only a degree or two removed from Sumner in point of genuine sinfulness. He has more sense and less gammon than Sumner, and does his rascality in a workmanlike manner. That is all.

The ground on which Sumner was removed is false. Carl Schurz was right. A Senator ought to be a free man and not the slave of the President, whose counselor he is intended by the Constitution to be. If the case were illustrated by a more attractive example it would be greatly strengthened.

We may now look for the delayed second edition of Sumner on St. Domingo, with after-thoughts suited to the post-caucus state of the Senator's stomach. If General Grant would escape it, he must lay in a fresh supply of bamboo canes and walk around the rotunda frequently. That may possibly produce an adequate moral effect.

Pride is sure to come to grief. Charles Sumner has kept up his lick a long time. He has strutted, like a peacock, in and out of that committee-room, lo, these many years. But he has taken up his hat at last and walked, with a gentle push in the rear. He may become a chronic scold. He may amuse us by his cackle. But the effort to make a martyr of him and to get up sympathy in his behalf will not do. There is nothing in him or about him to inspire aught but contempt. He has a little soul, a mean spirit, and a hateful presence; he has been a wretched sham from the first, and though he may retain a questionable notoriety, he will arouse no enthusiasm.

Washington and Jackson were clever men in their way, but they seem to have been greatly wanting in that moral ballast which enables Presidents in our day to turn an honest penny by a judicious manipulation of Executive patronage. It is said that Washington, so far from making a fortune out of the Presidency, sank three hundred thousand dollars during his eight years in office, and that Jackson returned to the Hermitage at the end of his second term with less than a hundred dollars in his pocket. He was quite as ridiculous while in the army. He didn't even steal the cotton he used for breastworks at New Orleans! And yet, we are told that Washington and Jackson were statesmen, and that Grant is not!

Every turn of the wheel adds something to the fortune of Louisville. Although the Cumberland and Ohio road owes us nothing, it will contribute indirectly to our prosperity. Certainly we had little to do with the passage of the Southern Pacific, and yet that is a stride of years for us. The completion of the Big Sandy and the St. Louis Air-line will put us immediately on the short-cut across the continent. Our Southern connections are already multiplying, as our Northern connections have multiplied. Presently we shall have another bridge across the Ohio. At this moment Louisville is second only to Chicago as a point of distribution, and, as our physical well-being is augmented, our population increases. More houses went up last year than ever before. The entire Southern quarter of the town is alive with masons and masonry, and the outlook in every direction is full of cheer. There is no city in America that offers so many inducements to capital, enterprise and labor.

The Suspension of the Mails.

The mails are still held back from the line of the Louisville and Lexington road by the postal authorities. In this matter the government is clearly wrong. It was its duty either to protect its agent or to supply his place with another, that is to deliver the mails at every cost. It is punishing thousands of people, Republicans as well as Democrats, because of the acts of a handful of ragamuffins who are not reached at all, and don't care whether school keeps or not. Gibson, the mail agent, voluntarily withdrew. He may or may not have been in danger of his life. A plausible case might be made out either way. But this apart, the business men of three cities, and the order-loving portion of an extensive region of country, should not be embarrassed on account of acts done out of their reach or knowledge, and that by vagabonds who are not at all embarrassed by the stoppage. We have waited in hope that something might be effected by private arrangement. But our patience and that of the public is quite exhausted. The attitude of the government is indefensible. We are in no wise responsible for what has occurred. Neither is Lexington or Frankfort. On the contrary, we have been more active than the government in trying to prevent it. There is every reason to regard the proceeding, which was begun in a panic, as a deliberate attempt to make a little party capital at the expense of the people. We have justified no part of the lawlessness of which good men of all parties complain with equal earnestness, and, therefore, can not be suspected of seeking to put any than a fair construction on the conduct of the postal authorities in this business.

A Few Business Suggestions.

The white sheet on which the Courier-Journal is printed costs nearly as much as we get for it. Our profit does not begin until twelve thousand copies have been struck off, and after that, it is minute. Hence space in white paper, duplicated twelve thousand times, is valuable. Of course it costs more than the same space printed but twelve hundred times. One square in the Courier-Journal, type-setting and paper included, yields us, at our best advertising rates, less than thirty-three per cent. on the actual investment, whilst our cheapest rates do not realize more than twenty-five per cent.

It is with us precisely as it is with real estate. Fifty thousand dollars are invested in a business house on Fourth street, which rents for five thousand dollars, that is, ten per cent. Five thousand dollars are invested in a dwelling on First street, which rents for five hundred dollars, still ten per cent. No one complains. It is not only legitimate, but a matter of course, and justified by the difference of location and commercial advantage.

Apply the illustration to the newspaper business, which is in no sense different from other departments of commerce. The Courier-Journal has a great circulation. That circulation involves a great supply of white paper on which little or no profit accrues. How is it possible for it to donate a certain space, manifolded many thousands of times, at a price less than the cost of the white paper covering the space? Suppose the Courier-Journal issued just ten copies a day. Cost of white paper twenty cents. Cost of advertising twenty cents a square. What profit would the advertiser get out of the transaction? It would be a good thing for the paper, but a poor one to the tradesman, who might as well hang his sign in a back alley. But, reversing the case, the Courier-Journal, by the outlay of great sums of money, secures a large and diversified audience, permeates Kentucky, goes all over the South, is scattered broadcast in every direction—is it not a thoroughfare?

Assuredly it is, and its charges must be proportioned to its outlay. The matter is one of dollars and cents, purely business-like, having nothing whatever to do with favor one way or another; and advertisers are to act in their interest. If they want a little sign instead of a big one, or a shop instead of a ware-room, or a stall on a side street instead of a store on a main street, they will consult their need. But if, on the contrary, they want the reverse of all this, they will have to pay the difference. The old twaddle about the press being an institution depending on the generosity of the public was a delusive sham, dishonoring to the press. No institution that is dependent can be honest. Independence is essential to integrity; and a paper that cannot live on its own merits as a legitimate enterprise is not worthy, and cannot be made worthy, of patronage of any sort. To be useful, to be upright, a journal must be free of pecuniary and partisan obligations. Being free, it may be faithful without obsequiousness and earnest without suspicion. Independence does not imply a factious temper or an obdurate spirit. On the contrary, that which is truly independent, and is conscious and feels assured of its independence, can afford to be, and usually is, most generous and most devoted in the public service. Dependence is always, if not corrupt, at least subject to corruption, for, in its shifts for existence, it is forced to yield and bend, and thus it grows unsteady and servile.

So, when we say that we are independent—independent of the Democratic organization which we support without pay—independent of the commerce of Louisville which we gratuitously carry over fifteen States and proclaim broadcast in at least half a dozen, we by no means intend to say that our zeal for the Democratic party is less than that of any of those who, like ourselves, support it without the hope or desire of reward, or that our friendship and sympathy in and for the commerce of Louisville go behind that of any firm in the city. We are as much a part of the Democratic party as any other part of it. We are as much a part of the commerce of Louisville as any of our neighbors. The interest of the Democratic party is our interest; the interest of the commerce of Louisville is our interest; and therefore, in contributing freely to both, and enjoying the support and confidence of each, we are simply pursuing the nature and plan of our existence. That existence cannot be affected so long as we answer its duties, which are perfectly distinct. Therefore our independence, being founded on a principle that we regard as fixed and general, and a patronage at once permanent and extensive, appealing to many communities and all classes, cannot be made subservient to the force of limited and temporary passions, nor the commands of those who, though up to-day, may be down to-morrow.

A Great American Fiction.

The Cincinnati Gazette has an article upon "American Fiction." Unfortunately the examples cited by the Gazette are local, and therefore its observations lack that philosophic under-current which usually belongs to them. The Gazette is in general sufficiently "large" in its view of nature and of man. But in this instance it takes Brobdingnag as its subject and illustrates it with Liliputians; so its critical opinions pass for nothing—that is, as the boys say in the game of fudge, "they don't count."

The greatest "American fiction," that which, amid a dreary waste of sensational platitude, assures us that the spirit of romance has not died out within us is—will the Gazette pardon us?—the city of Cincinnati. There is no such city. It is a mirage. It is a myth. No man living can swear that he knows—of his own knowledge—that there is such a city. You may wander over the continent without meeting a human being who will tell you directly that he is from Cincinnati. There is not a village in the world that, in the shape of solid merchandise, can produce visible proof of the existence of Cincinnati. The Courier-Journal, taking its cue from Rollin's Ancient History, has given some celebrity to the name of Cincinnatus, giving it the plural "ii" out of courtesy. But even Cincinnati whisky is regarded as a sham—the sheerest delusion in the world—and, as for Cincinnati itself, where is it? Who can find it? Show us the man who is brave enough to say he ever was there, that he *knows* there is such a place, and we will show in that man a spirit, an essence, a counterfeit presentment of humanity, not a mortal. They talk about Deacon Richard Smith. We don't believe "there's no sich puson." They talk about Cincinnati. We don't believe "there's no sich place." It is a fiction—an American fiction.

The name is familiar. But so is the name of Olympus. We use it for convenience. It is a pretty name—like a good title to a book that has nothing in it. But as a city—as a city of enterprising beings—as a city whose light is set upon a hill—it is not. If the Gazette would write a great essay on "American fiction" it would take Cincinnati—not one or two of the atoms that fly about invisibly in the air—as its theme. Cincinnati is in truth a romance, a fiction; and there is no knowing when the mail-boat's crew may waken at daybreak and behold on the bluff where it is supposed to stand a vacant space, a low and level flat, the phantom of what was, like the palace of Aladdin, gone, vanished,*

*"Like tenants who quit without warning,
Down the back-entry of time."

More Congressional Law.

We are opposed to lawlessness, and we have faithfully resisted violence in every form. We offer no truce to outlaws. We do not stop to inquire what their politics may be. That is a matter of indifference to us. A highwayman is a ruffian, no matter what apparel he puts on. But if reforms are to be made they must be germain to each particular case. A general act of Congress will not answer. It would not answer if it sprang from the most patriotic impulse; but, springing from the most partisan, it is at once a violator of the spirit of justice and an instigator to lawlessness. Thus we are forced by fraud and brute strength to go on from bad to worse. Tyrannous Congressional exaction brings on local concealment; that is, masked outlawry; and this in turn brings on renewed and additional coercion. The whole moves in a circle, producer and produced, till at length nothing of humanity is left in the Government, no trace of integrity, spirit or manliness in the people, who drag out a wretched existence under a systematic policy of outrage upon human nature. Such is Radicalism as it is and as it is to be.

☞ The Boston Post gives the reason why so many earls and barons and counts have of late years married American belles. And, now, it will tell us why it is that nine tenths of these earls and barons and counts turn out after marriage to be barbers or bootblacks, we shall have two social mysteries the less with which to contend.

☞ Lotta, the little actress, has been baptized and received into the church. Lotta is a good actress; indeed, when we remember that she has had to contend all through life with the name of Mignonne Lotta Crabtree, we are tempted to go so far as to say that she is a confounded sight better than a good actress.

☞ A Western journal thinks that Congress should do something to aid France in her coming struggle to raise the immense sum claimed by Prussia. We don't know what Congress could do to that end unless it can induce Chandler, Yates and Cameron to drink French brandy instead of American whisky.

☞ The New York Evening Post thinks the Administration should add a few brains to the American half of the High Commission. But there is really no necessity for it. Since the Administration itself has gotten along so comfortably without brains, we should like to know why its commissioners can't do it too.

☞ Anna Dickinson's agent advertises her in the newspapers as "the most gifted and eloquent woman in the world!" Dr Empiric, too, advertises his Compound Concentrated Extract of Brickbats and Ten-penny Nails as the best anæsthetic in the world. But, then, they don't mean *this* world, surely.

☞ It would be gratifying to know that, no matter how bad it may be, it will be impossible for us to remember the Forty-second Congress as the worst and weakest we have ever had, if that impossibility did not spring from the fact that we can never cease to remember that we ever had the Forty-first.

☞ "Lying as a Fine Art" is the title of an article in the New York Tribune. We have never regarded lying as a fine art, but of course our opinion of it is worth nothing against that of a journal which has industriously followed it as a profession for thirty years.

☞ The Boston Post speaks of the late Congress as having had "a spasm of common sense." The attack—the only one of the kind it ever had—must have been very slight, for there was certainly no local cause sufficient to produce a severe one.

☞ John A. Logan said in Congress the other day: "The President is a better man than those who assail him—a much better man." Unless Logan is mistaken in this the assailants of the President are an unmitigated set of rascals indeed.

☞ If Grant is to carry all his political sins in the next race for the Presidency he will require for their transportation a wagon train as long as from his nominating convention to the day of the election.

☞ "Grant's commissioners are in raptures," we are told, "with San Domingo." Of course. Grant furnished them with a full supply of ready-made raptures before they left Washington.

☞ Rochefort has resigned his seat in the French Assembly, thus exploding the popular belief that he is utterly incapable of a rational act.

CITY ITEMS.

To the Ladies, Especially.

We have received a new stock of ladies' underwear, lace handkerchiefs, &c., to which we invite your especial attention. Call to-day at the One-Dollar Store, No. 117 Fourth street.

"What Have You Taken for It?" said Mrs. Laura Thompson to her friend, Miss Lake, referring to a sick headache with which the young lady was continually afflicted. "Oh," said Miss L., "I've taken cathartic pills enough to load a cannon." "Discard them," said her friend, "and try my medicine, Plantation Bitters. Bile is the cause of your difficulty, and I know by experience the bitters are a certain cure for biliousness."

Miss Lake adopted Mrs. Thompson's advice, and was cured within a fortnight. She is now at the Metropolitan Hotel, and will confirm this statement.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish moss, for blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, &c. &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, the Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory—"It is an indigenous perennial plant; grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

Home Testimony—Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company:

"I have taken nearly all of the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. Gresham, Louisville Tran fer Company."

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup.
Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Santonin Lozenges.
For sale by John Colgan, druggist, corner Tenth and Walnut.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ The Patent Batter-cake Baker and Russell's Patent Steak Broiler at Pyne & Creighton's, No. 146 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hosiery.

We have just received an immense stock of ladies', gents', and children's hosiery suitable for spring. Call and examine the styles. Rare bargains are to be had. Stocking Factory, 148 West Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. m.10 fri,sat&su

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. mr7 1 u,Th&sa

Hegeman's Genuine Cod Liver Oil, for Consumption, Scrofula, &c.

Our Cod Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of over twenty years' experience, and can be relied on in every particular. Manufactured by Hegeman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, New York, and sold by all druggists. jan10 deod3m TuTh&Sat

WINTERSMITH'S GREAT REMEDIES.

The most popular medicines of the day. For sale at Wm. Nock & Son's, druggists, corner Second and Market streets. mh8d6

Hosiery.

We have just received an immense stock of ladies, gents', and children's hosiery suitable for spring. Call and examine the styles. Rare bargains are to be had. Stocking Factory, 148 West Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. mr10 fri,sat&sun

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column should be read by all. au9 d&wly

MARRIED.

WARD—BOYD—On Wednesday, March 1st, at the house of Mrs. A. B. Rowzee, by Rev. S. R. Wilson, D. D., Dr. B. D. Ward, of Memphis, Tenn., and Miss ... Boyd.

BRAYMAN—GARNISS—In Jeffersonville, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Sullivan, Mason D. Brayman and Mary F., daughter of Charles Garniss, Esq.

DIED.

OVERALL—On the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock a. m., of typhoid pneumonia, Thomas V. Overall, son of V. Overall.

Funeral services to-day at 11 o'clock at his father's residence, on Chestnut, between Preston and Jackson. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHWARZ—On the 10th inst., a. m., Joseph Schwarz, aged 51 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the family, on First street, near St. Catharine street, at 3 o'clock this day.

MEETINGS.

I. O. G. T. Notice.

THE officers and members of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 247, I. O. G. T. are notified to meet at their Hall this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock, the former meeting night having been changed. All members are expected to be present. Members of sister lodges invited. By order of D. P. CURRY, W. C. T.

Notice.

OFFICERS and members of the Kentucky Horticultural Society are requested to meet on Saturday, March 11, at 11 a. m., in the parlor over Walker's Exchange, on Third street. Business of importance will be laid before the meeting. LAWRENCE YOUNG, Acting Pres't. Per J. T. L. mh9 d3

MAY ELECTION.

For Constable.

THOS. J. McMANNON is a candidate for Constable in the Fifth and Sixth wards. mh11 dte

For Magistrate.

ANTON KUTZLEB is a candidate for Magistrate in the First District, composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards. mr1 dte

RETAIL PRICES OF TEAS

FOR SALE BY

JAS. T. LANHAM,

Tea Dealer, etc., 105 Third street.

GUNPOWDER TEAS.	
Fine to superior	$1 25@$1 50
Extra fine to finest	1 75@ 2 00
YOUNG HYSON.	
Fine	$1 50
Finest	1 75
OOLONG.	
Fine	$1 00@$1 25
Extra fine	1 50@ 1 70
SOUCHONG.	
Fine to finest	$1 25@$1 50
JAPAN.	
Fine	$1 20
Finest	1 50

N. B.—For Wholesale Prices see Commercial Report. mh11 d2

New Goods, New Goods!

New Embroidered Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
New Embroid'd Jaconet Bands;
New Embroid'd Babies' Waists;
New Embroid'd Infants' Dresses;
New Embroid'd Collars & Cuffs;
New Alexandre Kid Gloves $1;
&c., &c., just received at

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store.

fe4 103½ FOURTH ST

The Ladd Patent Stiffened GOLD WATCH CASES,

For Movements of American Manufacture, in both ladies' and gentlemen's sizes, in great variety and elegance of style and finish, and in the newly-introduced flat shape, can be had of dealers generally throughout the country. The trade supplied by the principal wholesale houses of this city. Full descriptive circulars sent on application by the manufacturers, J. A. BROWN & CO., 11 Maiden Lane, New York. mh9 eod16*

BIGLEY BROS.

Vicksburg, Miss.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

COAL---COAL,

RUN from our own mines at Pittsburg. Steamboats supplied with coal. Loaded flats and steam tug ready at all hours. Flats of coal will be placed alongside of steamers in answer to two long whistles. mh10 d1m

Fertilizers! Fertilizers!

JUST received a car load of "Currie's" Raw Bone Superphosphate; also a car load of Land Plaster, warranted fresh and genuine. For sale by HEWETT, HARDY & CO., Louisville, Ky. mh10 d6

COLUMBUS NURSERY—Trees, Shrubs, Plants &c.; best kinds for the South and West; large stock; fine assortment; best quality; satisfaction guaranteed. For catalogue, address R. G. HANFORD, Columbus, O. fe22 W& Sa12&w6

COLUMBUS NURSERY—Green house and Bedding Plants; give universal satisfaction. For spring catalogue, address R. G. HANFORD, Columbus, O. fe22 W&Sa12&w6

GET A PAIR OF

CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR COMFORT, ELASTICITY, DURABILITY, AND ECONOMY,

THEY EXCEL ALL OTHERS.

Of 140,000 pairs sold last year by two leading Boston manufacturers, and warranted against ripping, NOT ONE WAS RETURNED.

Paten ... stamp on every one. Sold by All Leading Dealers. fe25d1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE only real and positive cure for diseases arising from indiscretion. Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded, only ten pills effect a cure. They are purely vegetable; cure in from two to four days. The medicines given by quacks are Balsam Copaiba and Mercury. The first can be smelled from the breath worse than bad whisky, and the Mercury ruins the system. And, again, no person who cares anything for his reputation wants to be seen going into the shops of the venders of these disgusting drugs with which the afflicted are drugged. Male packages, $2; female, $3. Sent by mail to any address. OWEN & SUTTON, Agents, 90, corner Floyd and Market streets. no27 SuTu&Thu3m

ROSADALIS

will cure the worst cases of dyspepsia. Gilbert Hale, Washington, N. C., writes:

"For three or four years I have had dyspepsia in its worst form, at times not being able to retain on my stomach even a piece of hard bread and cold water. My feet and ankles were much swollen for months, and I became so much reduced in flesh as to be scarcely able to get up without assistance. With little hope of ever getting better or living long, I began to take Rosadalis. I used four bottles, and, for three months past, I have been doing regular work on my farm, feeling well and strong, and am now able to eat with impunity the coarsest kind of diet, such as pork, potatoes, &c. I can recommend Rosadalis as a valuable remedy." mh6 deodlw

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. ly31 eodly

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sept13 deodlyr

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but at once procure this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, we being the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere. JOHN C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia. se3 W&Saly

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment will positively cure Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Pimples, Blotches, and all forms of Skin Diseases. Also, Sore Eyes and Eye Lids, Discharges from the Ear, and Old Sores, no matter of how long standing, or the money returned by the proprietor.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Sold 50 cents per box by all druggists. Sent by mail to any address for 60 cents. ap16 Saly

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business Notice.

A GENTLEMAN from the South, proprietor of a new TONIC BITTER, different and superior to any other, and possessing rare sanative properties, having a large sale and popularity in the South, is desirous of a partner with capital to manufacture here and open sales in the West and Southwest. A large and profitable business can be realized. Dr. TUCKER, at Krack, Reed & Co.'s Louisville Glass Works. mh11 d2*

Sundries.

500 BAGS Rio Coffee, all grades;
50 bags Laguayra Coffee;
40 mats Java Coffee, choice;
125 hhds N. O. Sugar, all grades;
160 packages Syrup, part extra fine;
50 bbls N. O. Molasses;
450 kegs Nails, assorted;
150 doz Buckets;
50 doz Tubs, Nos. 1, 2, and 3;
150 doz Wash-boards.

For sale at market prices by JACOB F. WELLER, 185 Main street. mh11 d2w

Notice.

THIS is to notify all persons not to trade for a note given by Josiah Kessler to Wm. N. Leslie, with D. W. Kessler as security, dated Nov. 21st, 1870. Also one note given by A. C. Kidd to Wm. N. Leslie, dated Nov. 22d, 1870, for $100. Also another note, given by A. C. Kidd to Wm. N. Leslie, dated Nov. 22d, 1870, for $75, as they were fraudulently obtained, and will not be paid. JOSIAH KESSLER, A. C. KIDD. mh9 d3*

Notice.

DURING my absence from the city Dr. W. Walling will attend to all professional calls left either at my office or residence. He can be found at my office from 8 to 9½ o'clock in the morning and from 3 to 4½ in the afternoon. GEO. H. WALLING. mh7 d6*

Wanted to Purchase—Land.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., March 4, 1871.

THE city of Louisville desires to purchase, for Alms-house purposes, about 100 to 150 acres of land, located in this county, from one to five miles from the city limits, and accessibly situated. Any person having the land to be well adapted for farming purposes. Parties having such a tract to sell will please address the undersigned, giving location, description, terms, &c. JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor. mh5 dtf

Notice to Gardeners.

500 BBLS choice Northern Russet Potatoes in store and for sale by OUERBACKER, BENHAM & CO., 103 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth. mh5 dtf

Birds! Birds!

A VERY large assortment of Canary Birds for sale on Preston, between Walnut and Madison, No. 244½. First-rate singers. fe21 eod1m*

300 bbls of Nelson County, Ky., Pure Copper-distilled Whisky.

ONE year old, for sale at PHILLIPS & SCALLY'S, No. 47 Main street. This whisky is made as Nelson copper was made years ago. No lime or patent yeast used. Drs. Whootten and Wells, of this place, recommend it to invalids, and they have been using it since it was three months old with good results. This certificate for purity. Age would make it more palatable and please taste, but it does not require age to make it pure, as it is in the mash you lay the ground-work for making pure whisky; and it you use lime, &c., in the mash, any honest practical pure copper distiller will say that it is nonsense to think to make it pure by putting in a copper still. Four-fifths of the copper whisky in market is not made as Kentucky pure copper was made for nearly a century in Kentucky. In this county there were about forty pure copper distilleries six years ago. Now there are but two at work in this county. I will show the grain and kind of yeast used—no lime. I am willing to make affidavit to any person wanting to purchase my whisky. New whisky for sale at my warehouse, Fairfield, Ky. H. McKENNA. fe12 eod3m

Chemicals.

5,000 OZS Quinine;
500 ozs Sulph. Morphine;
100 lbs Carbolic Acid, best brands;
25 lbs Santonin;
1,000 ozs Nit. Silver;
50 lbs Sub Nitrate Bismuth;
50 lbs Hydrate of Chloral, best brands;
200 lbs Chloroform;

For sale by PETER, POWERS & COOPER, Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st. mh2 eodtf

Drugs.

100 LBS Gum Myrrh;
3 cases Gum Arabic;
200 lbs Pow'd Rhubarb;
100 lbs Pow'd Jalap;

For sale by PETER, POWERS & COOPER, Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st. mh2 eodtf

Specialties.

DEPOT for Grimault's & Rigaud's French Preparations.
Depot for Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s Preparations.
Depot for Warner & Co.'s "
Depot for Tilden & Co.'s "
Depot for Fougera's Nutritive "

PETER, POWERS & COOPER, Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st. mh2 eodtf

For Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, &c.,

GO TO H. S. DUNCAN & SON, Cor. Fourth and Market sts., Louisville, Ky. mh6 d&wtf

Notice

IS hereby given that Julius Gebhard and Louisa, his wife, have filed their petition in the Louisville Chancery Court praying that said Court empower said Louisa Gebhard to use, enjoy, sell, and convey, for her own separate use and benefit, free from the claims, debts, or control of her husband, any property which she may acquire; that she may make contracts, sue and be sued, as a feme sole, trade in her own name, and dispose of her property by will or deed. GAZLAY, YEAMAN & REINECKE, Attorneys for the petitioners, 35 Court Place. Louisville, Ky., March 3, 1871. mh1 d10

Fish! Fish!

100 BBLS Mackerel;
300 ½ bbls "
1 000 kits "

Boston packed, new packages, and fresh arrival; in store and for sale by REED & SPERRY, 91 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth. mh3 d12

Notice.

CITY WEIGHER AND INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.—On and after this date, and until further notice, I will be found at my office, No. 16 Third street, between Main and the river, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Persons desiring my services as Weigher or Inspector will please call as above. Respectfully, JOHN C. GIES. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4—dtf

HOTELS.

SPENCER HOUSE

125 (NEW HOTEL). 125

First street, between Market and Jefferson,

Louisville, Ky.

Fare $2 per day. R. W. PEARCE, Prop'r. mh9 d6&w1

Mrs. JO. B. ALEXANDER. C. H. HATCHER.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Refitted and Furnished,

Corner Fourth and Main streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fare $2 50 per Day.

fe8 dtf ALEXANDER & HATCHER, Prop'rs.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON, PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED. oc9 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,

EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, D. C. oc9 dly

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS

JUST RECEIVED, on which special inducements are offered, a large stock of

Landreth's Garden Seeds,
Clover Seed,
Timothy Seed,
Orchard-Grass Seed,
Blue-Grass Seed,
Herds'-Grass Seed,
Hungarian, Millet, &c.;
Early Rose and
Russet Potatoes, &c.

J. D. BONDURANT.

Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. mr1 d&w3dp,tc

INSURANCE.

W. H. SLAUGHTER. PHILIP S. CAMPBELL.

SLAUGHTER & CAMPBELL, INSURANCE AGENTS,

Office northwest corner Fourth and Main sts., Louisville, Ky.

Imperial Fire, of London (Gold)	$8,000,000
Charter Oak, of Hartford	250,000
Andes, of Cincinnati	1,000,000
Bideford Leather, of Boston	100,000
Firemen's, of Boston (nearly)	1,000,000
Providence Washington, of Rhode Island	450,000
American Life, of Philadelphia	3,000,000

All communications regarding the American Life to be addressed to

mh5 dtf L. L. ANDERSON & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts.

KENTUCKY & LOUISVILLE Mutual Insurance Co.,

Chartered and Organized in 1839.

CAPITAL - - - $485,208

WM. H. STOKES, President.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Monks, Andrew Low, Joshua F. Speed, Wm. C. Hite, J. T. Tompkins, ... William Platt, James Bridgeford,

D. McNAUGHTAN, Secretary.

SAM'L L. NOCK, Solicitor and Surveyor.

Office east side Fifth street, No. 63, over the Franklin Bank.

INSURES against loss by Fire on Buildings and Household Furniture therein contained.

All policies are issued for a period of six years. On issue of the policy the party insuring gives his note for the aggregate premium for six years, and pays in cash only 10 percent. of said note, and no further payment beyond the above-mentioned 10 per cent. is required, unless the company meets with losses which it has not sufficient cash on hand to pay, in which case a pro rata call is made on all premium notes. The company has made but two calls within the 14 years passed, one call of 10, and the other 5 per cent.

Special attention is called to the following facts in reference to this company: In 1839 it was organized with a capital of less than 20,000 dollars. At the end of the first year's business, December, 1840, this was reported to the State Legislature at 29,213 dollars. To the present time the assets of the company have increased to 485,208 dollars. The increase has therefore been, in about 31 years, more than 20 times the original capital. During which time the company has paid losses to the amount of 221,140 dollars.

The average annual cost of insurance for the last 6 years is 25 per cent. less than the most liberal offices and over 50 per cent. less than stock offices generally.

By referring to the names of the President and Directory it will be seen that it is composed of gentlemen well known to the citizens of Louisville, as representing members of some of the oldest mercantile houses in this city, also large property owners, who have been largely interested in insurance in this company since its organization.

Persons wishing insurance would find it to their interest to call at the company's office, No. 63 Fifth, over the Franklin Bank. ja13 eod3mi&Su

FINANCIAL.

SAM'L McKEE, Bond and Stock Broker,

206 Main street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

BUYS and sells on commission all kinds of Securities offered in this market.

Agent for the sale of MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS. Having made, for the past two years, a specialty in negotiating Missouri County Bonds, I am prepared to furnish all information in regard to the liability and resources of the different counties.

On hand and for sale—

Cass County Bonds, due in 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years. 10 per cent. semi-annual interest. Price 80 and interest.

Macon County, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest, due in 19 years. Price 80 and interest.

Vernon County, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest, due in 15 years. Price 80 and interest.

After a thorough investigation the above bonds are recommended to be issued in strict compliance with the laws, and at the above prices yield a very high rate of interest.

All information given upon application to SAM'L McKEE, Bond and Stock Broker, 206 Main st., Louisville, Ky. mh9 ThSa&Tutf

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington RAILROAD

Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds

FOR SALE BY THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.

A LIMITED number only of these bonds are now offered at 85 and accrued interest. They have about 20 years to run. Coupons for interest payable semi-annually on April 1 and Oct. 1. The property is already nearly double the amount of the mortgage debt, which makes the bonds at the present price a very desirable investment, both as regards security and income. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier. ja12 thsa&tu26

GOLD BONDS.

WE offer for sale $100,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Water-Works Company of Indianapolis, Ind. An investigation as to these securities warrants us in classing them a desirable and first class investment to capitalists and others.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, dated July 1, 1870, payable in 20 years after date in New York city, in

GOLD,

bearing, from date, eight (8) per cent. interest, in

GOLD,

payable January 1 and July 1, in New York City.

They are a first (limited) mortgage upon the works, franchises, privileges, &c., issuing same, and there is also mortgaged for the payment of the bonds and interest $250,000 worth of real estate in the city of Indianapolis.

Provision is made in the mortgage that a fund shall be created after the third year to provide for the payment of them at maturity; and an estimate made of the earnings of the works shows that the bonds can and will be paid five years before maturity if so desired by the holders.

We offer them at 90c, with interest included from January 1, 1871. J. G. BARRET, Cashier Citizens' Bank, Louisville, Ky. fe25 d15

PROPOSALS.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Richmond, Va., until 12 m. 28th March, 1871, for the graduation and masonry on one hundred and eight miles of this road west of White Sulphur Springs, it being all the remaining unfinished portion of the road not now under contract. The work embraces 3,000,000 cubic yards in open cutting, 27,000 cubic yards in tunnels, and 80,000 cubic yards of masonry, of all classes, and is to be completed May 1st, 1872. Profiles and specifications can be had after the 14th March, at the offices of the company, 54 William street, New York; at Richmond, Va., and at Huntington, W. Va. Plans for and proposals for building the iron superstructure of the New River Bridge, at Miller's Ferry, Fayette county, W. Va., will be received at the same time and place. There will be two spans of 250 feet each, and two of 70 feet each. Parties submitting proposals should see the site of the bridge, where further information may be had from the engineer in charge. This bridge must be completed by December, 1871. H. D. WHITCOMB, Chief Engineer C. & O. R. R. mr1 d1d

Sealed Proposals for a Bridge Over the Tombigbee.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Board of Supervisors, give public notice that they will receive, until the 3d day of April next, proposals for the building of a bridge over the Tombigbee river at Aberdeen, Monroe county, Mississippi.

LOCATION.

Aberdeen is about 8 miles from the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and connected therewith by rail. The location of the bridge is about 1½ miles from the railroad depot, over an excellent road. Both banks of this river are above high water. The abutments and pier will rest upon the rotten limestone, a material easily leveled with the pick. Depth of low water 14 ft; of high water about 54 feet. Fuel and material; brick abundant in the immediate locality.

DESCRIPTION.

In order that steamboat navigation may not be interrupted, the structure must be of that kind known as the Swing Bridge. The superstructure (300 feet long) will rest upon abutments (300 feet from center to center) and upon one circular pier and its turntable in the middle of the stream. There being no rock within reach, brick or some other material must substitute it.

The circular pier will require about 750,000 and the abutments about 295,000 brick, to be laid in hydraulic cement. Width of the clear track to be sufficient for the passage of wagons meeting thereon—say 16 ft. Hight of bottom of superstructure above high-water mark, 5 feet; above low water mark, 45 feet; above bed of stream, 59 feet. The bridge must be capable of bearing a rolling load of — to the lineal foot, without material deflection.

PROPOSALS.

The Commissioners have adopted no particular plan or material. The builders must therefore furnish complete working plans and specifications of the bridge they propose to build. They must also specify their prices for each particular kind of work, viz: Superstructure per lineal foot; abutments (if brick) per 1,000, approaches of earthwork per cubic yard. Each bidder must bid for abutments and pier to be constructed of brick masonry, but may also propose for the same of other material, commissioners to choose between them.

TERMS.

The Board of Supervisors (in obedience to a vote of the county) have already assessed a tax of $25,000, to be collected by the 1st of June next, to be paid to the builders upon the completion of the contract; and have provided by ordinance for the payment of the balance, with 8 per cent. interest, one year thereafter. Commissioners reserve the right to select from among the bids, without reference to price, and at their option to reject all. Contractors to furnish the bridge complete before the 1st day of November, 1871. They will be required to give bond with ample security for the faithful performance of the contract. Work to be done under the supervision of the Bridge Commissioners, or some one appointed by them, or the Board of Supervisors.

Bidders will forward their plans and specifications marked "Plans and Specifications," to Bridge Commissioners, care of Wm. H. Clopton, Aberdeen, Miss., to be opened and examined at any time after receipt; their bids, specifying prices, terms, &c., to be forwarded in a separate envelop marked "Proposal," to remain sealed until the 3d of April next.

The undersigned will be pleased to receive the cards and circulars of builders, and correspond with them in relation to anything in connection with this bridge.

W. H. CLOPTON,
J. H. ANDERSON,
FINIS E. LITTLE,
W. H. SAUNDERS,
H. DILLINGHAM,
Commissioners.

fe26 dtmb15c&8u

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH R. R. Co. No. 35 Sixth street.

THE interest coupons of the bonds of the counties of Elizabethtown, Caldwell, and ... due the 1st of March next, and the coupons of the bonds of the town of Elizabethtown and the counties of Grayson and Lyon, due 1st of April, will be paid at and after maturity at this office. A. A. GORDAN, Sec'y. Feb. 25, 1871—fe26 d12

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE HALF HOUSE, 41 and 43 ... bet. Main and river. ... & ..., Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 472 & 474 Main st., bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

Elegant Carriages AND ROAD WAGONS.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF

Broome Street

WAREROOMS,

Fifth Avenue, corner of 14th St., NEW YORK.

Having completed our plans for the approaching season, our customers and the public may now make selections from the largest stock of STRICTLY FINE CARRIAGES ever exhibited in this city—every vehicle being of our own manufacture and exclusively the production of our Broome-street Factory.

In addition to our stock of finished Carriages, we have a large number of duplicates in course of construction, which may be finished to order in any manner desired. These embrace all the fashionable varieties, including:

London Broughams—single and pair horse.
Circular-Front Coupes—in three sizes.
Clarences—full and three-quarter sizes.
Landaus—with and without folding glass fronts.
Landaulets—with circular and Brougham fronts.
Curtain Quarter Coaches.
Grand Victorias—on double suspension springs.
Cabriolets—single and pair horse.
Mail Phaetons, Park Phaetons.
Barouches—on plain and C springs.
Tandem and Dog Carts—on two and four wheels.

Together with a large variety of the

"BREWSTER WAGON,"

with and without tops, equal in all respects to our standard.

The public will please bear in mind that we have no connection whatever with a joint stock company of carriage dealers, organized within the past year under a name similar to our own, evidently intending in this way to identify themselves with the reputation of our firm.

BREWSTER & CO.

mh9 deod2m

MEDICINES.

Save This.

IF you have chills, send for a bottle of Alexander's Chill Tonic, free of charge. It never fails. Inclose one stamp for directions. Address ALEXANDER & BRO., Bowling Green, Ky. fe19 deod1m*

The Great Lung Remedy.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup

Cures permanently Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Croup, Whooping-Cough, and Consumption, when taken in time. Has never failed. OVER TWENTY THOUSAND LIVING WITNESSES to bear testimony to the great superiority of Globe Flower Cough Syrup over all other Lung Remedies introduced.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup is a certain curative for every form of Cough.

It quickly relieves the spasmodic irritation, promotes expectoration, and clears the air passages of mucous.

It purifies the fluids and heals ulcers and tubercles in the lungs.

It should be used in every form of Phthisis Pulmonalis, Pain or Soreness in the Chest, Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Night Sweats, Feverishness, Loss of Appetite, and Gradual Wasting Away.

We guarantee that it contains no Opium, or any of its preparations, or other injurious drug.

A trial by the Profession and People is most respectfully solicited.

For sale by Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO., Proprietors and Chemists, Atlanta, Ga.

BEN. F. ALFORD, corner Seventh and Market Wholesale Agent. ja10 eod2m

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

ONE BOTTLE WARRANTED THE ONLY PERFECT CURE for all kinds of PILES; 2 to 4 bottles in the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, &c., and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD—entire ly vegetable. Money returned in every case of failure. No failures for twelve years. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. $1 a bottle. Send for circulars, free. GEORGE H. CARY & CO., Agents, Louisville. no9 We&Sa6m

PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of blind, itching, or bleeding piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use. Warner's Pile Remedy is expressly for the piles and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years' standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

NO MORE

WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic

is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering from weak nerves with habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to go to their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slight stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic. For sale by druggists. Price $1.

COUGH no MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, hoarseness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by all druggists in large bottles. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great blood purifier and delicious drink Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public—far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by all druggists. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the whites (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and it may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1.

Warner's Vinum Vitæ, OR WINE OF LIFE.

This Wine is prepared to take the place of all other Bitters or Liquors known to be made up of Fusil oil and other deleterious articles. The Wine of Life is distilled with great care, especially for those who require a healthy stimulant, and for the use of Medical Men and Nurses in the sick-room, in place of the villainous liquors now in use, and so often depended upon. In fact it is a constant complaint of Physicians in this country that it is quite impossible to procure pure stimulant liquors for their patients. We ask the Medical faculty and the public to give Warner's Vinum Vitæ or Wine of Life a trial, and we ask

CHEMISTS AND PHYSICIANS TO ANALYZE IT,

Then speak of it according to its merits, compare it with Whisky, Bitters, Brandy and other such articles, and see the difference. If they find the Wine of Life is pure and wholesome, and the other Liquors poisonous (which they certainly will do), then they are morally bound to prescribe and recommend the Wine of Life to their patients and friends as the best stimulant and tonic in use; but should they find it not pure and what the proprietors claim for it, let them publicly denounce it. It is the physician's duty to learn and find out which is the most wholesome stimulant for his patients, and to do so he must examine and look into the quality of each article, and learn for himself if the Wine of Life has any peculiar merits to warrant its general use. The proprietors claim the Wine of Life to be more wholesome and far

Superior and Cheaper THAN WHISKY OR BRANDY,

or in fact any other article in common use, and ought to be used in every family. Everybody should give it a trial. It is a new thing, only been in use about one year, yet it has already gained a great name and a wonderful sale, and whoever once tries it will always recommend it to their friends. It is perfectly pleasant, every and delicious, and any one would be crazy to take whisky, &c., if he can get the Wine of Life. It is for sale by druggists everywhere in quart bottles. Price One Dollar. We challenge the world to produce a purer, cheaper, and nicer article than

Warner's Vinum Vitæ, OR WINE OF LIFE.

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J. P. CANINE, DENTIST.

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Leave ... Arrive
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2:30 P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express ...
2:30 A. M. Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail 1:45 P.
8:00 A. M. Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail 3:10 P.
4:30 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation 8:30 A.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 4:30 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow at 7:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 3:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 9:15 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on 11:30 A. M. train will be in depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't. ... dtf

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Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILROAD

IS now running its trains direct to and from Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. By this arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

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St. Louis Express leaves Bridge Depot at ...
Returning, arrives at ...
Through Mail and Express leave New Albany Depot at 6:00 A. M.; returning, arrives at Bridge Depot 10:40 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at their office at the Bridge Depot.

R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l Sup't. S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.

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	Leave.	Arrive
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Cincinnati Fast Line	3:55 p m	11:15
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 p m	12:30
Cin. Night Express, ex Saturday	11:00 p m	5:30
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	3:30 p m	8:40
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday	4:55 p m	9:40

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S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

November 30, 1870.

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A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in "specialty" than any other practitioner ... has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

Gonorrhœa cured in from two to five days. Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

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In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times the doctor's charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. ... diploma hangs in my office, and no other ... testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Falling of the Womb, &c., speedily cured. FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $5.

Best quality of Male Safes, $1 each—$ for $3. Medical Pamphlet sent free. Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation free. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

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A Private Counselor to the married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in ... and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion ... This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

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Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

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MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.

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MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.

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Established 1850, Chartered 1861, By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature, incident to both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, ... &c. ... nervous impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excess, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix clasp that will cure varicocele in the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost of surgical operation. Special attention paid to Female diseases, leucorrhea or whites, obstruction of the menstrual period, barrenness, falling of the womb, &c. Also, Agent for Dewees's Female Monthly Regulator Pills—price $3.

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Genuine
PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the powers of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

H

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following Symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance,

of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes), soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

☞SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

☞No Family should be without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

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Improved Rose Wash

CURE SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

M

USE H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs whether

EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is the Great Diuretic,

and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Highly Concentrated Compound

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald-head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a Few

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought, and now the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has its virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Sirup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

O

H.T.Helmbold's Rose Wash

An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousands living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its capital.

L

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles in vacuo—and are the most active measures of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benj. Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on Medicine

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Beware of Counterfeits.

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Take No Other!

no30

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

A PAPER for naturalists—The Journal des Debats.

A CLEVER gentleman in Egypt has a dromedary that goes a mile in 1:43

OPOTH LEY O-HO LA, otherwise Lift-the-Hair Quick, is a loyal Lo in Kansas.

ONE of the South Sea Islands recently boasted the best dressed woman in the world. They are cannibals out there.

A MICHIGAN woman has written a letter to the Legislature, advocating the restoration of capital punishment in that State, and asking to be appointed State Executioner.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA has purchased a fine residence in Vienna, and intends to reside there permanently, having given up all hope of a restoration to the throne of Spain.

AMADEUS of Spain is not a Pius young man. His letter to the Pope contains no word of fealty or temporal submission. It does not even recognize him as a sovereign.

THE Columbus Journal thinks, from the number of papers it has received with marked puffs of Miss Vienna Demorest's "debut" in opera in New York, that the milliner's daughter is a failure.

LOUISIANA legislators are accused of refusing "to subrogate de conschence in dat way" and "relating antidotes of Napoleon." Somebody ought to concoct an "antidote" for such law-makers.

ONE of the sensational papers is publishing a story of Chicago which it calls "The Missing Finger." If the plot of the story had been laid in Cincinnati it would have been called "The Missing Pocket book."

THE Philadelphia Press declares that "already the North Pacific begins to shoot across the continent," and that "the iron antennæ have laid hold of the Mississippi." If it has come to this, the people on the opposite side of the continent had best get *their* shooting irons ready and let loose their horned bugs. There's no telling what may be their fate if they don't.

WISCONSIN is moving in the matter of education. There is now before the Legislature of that State a bill for the establishment of county academies. It provides for distributing to each county in the State $100 for each thousand inhabitants, on condition that the counties raise a like amount, the whole to be devoted to building and maintaining county academies.

IT is said that the Rothschilds have lost from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 by the result of the Franco-German war. They all believed at first that the French would be victorious; but two weeks after the Germans had crossed the Rhine they saw their mistake, and made new investments which prevented them from losing thrice as much as they would have done had they not corrected their blunder in good season.

THE New Orleans Picayune says this is the style in Havana, and wants to know why it can't be done in New Orleans: "Whenever a carriage arrives the jaunty footman jumps from his seat, springs to the door, and doffing his glossy beaver with his right hand, opens the door with his left, and stands there a miniature Beau Brummel. Just as the ladies rise to vacate the carriage, the driver (sitting bolt upright in his seat, with reins in his left hand nearly on a line with his chin, and whip perpendicular in his right) suddenly, and with military preciseness, places the whip in his left hand and taking his beaver in his right, holds it at a respectful elevation."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Busy Day—Negro Testimony Defeated—The Senate Concurs in the Conventional Interest Law—The Law as Enacted—Adjournment—War Claims, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY., March 10, 1871.

Both houses of the Legislature have been very busy to-day, though I fear the report of Legislative proceedings will scarcely prove that any great amount of business was perfected.

PENITENTIARY WAREHOUSES.

The greater part of the House's morning session was taken up in the discussion of the bill for the erection of penitentiary warehouses. The bill came up at an early hour, and was not disposed of until long after the hour of noon.

CLERKS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

An effort was this morning made, but proved ineffectual, to secure the passage through the [illegible] the Superintendent of Public Instruction a like amount, and the Treasurer $100 for clerk hire, because of the additional labor imposed upon those officers by the school-law of last winter. Mr. Bowen, the Representative from Franklin, moved to strike out that part of the bill referring to the Auditor, and explained that he did so by request of that officer. The measure failed to pass the House.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

I regret to announce that in the Kentucky Senate to-day the proposition to admit negro testimony in our State Courts was rejected.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS ON THE QUESTION.

When the hour of ten a. m. arrived the negro testimony bill was announced by Speaker Holt to be the business before the Senate.

Mr. Turner moved the postponement of the further consideration of the matter until Thursday. A vote was taken and the Senate refused to postpone by 19 nays to 11 yeas.

Senator Webb, of Louisville, took the floor, and made a concise but able speech in advocacy of the measure.

Colonel McAfee moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, but the motion was voted down—yeas 13, nays 18.

Mr. Spalding withdrew his amendment, or rather substitute, for the bill.

Mr. Turner, thereupon, submitted an amendment, which was adopted by a vote of 20 to 10, providing that parties first introducing the testimony of negroes shall not be permitted to testify unless such testimony is first offered by opposite side.

Dr. Standeford, the Senator from Jefferson, next proposed an amendment, of which the following is a copy:

Provided, Nothing in this act shall legalize negro testimony without the consent of parties in interest, unless the United States Courts shall have transferred all cases under the civil rights bill to the State courts having jurisdiction in such cases.

The amendment was rejected, the vote standing—yeas, 14; nays, 17.

The next amendment proposed was by Judge Burton, of Marion, and it was adopted by 17 yeas to 13 nays. Burton's amendment was as follows:

This act to take effect when Congress repeals the act, approved May 31, 1870, entitled An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes.

Senator Cooke, of Louisville, now offered as a substitute for the bill and amendments the bill originally reported in the House from the Committee on Revised Statutes, with some verbal alterations. The substitute proposed by Mr. Cooke was as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. No person shall be disqualified as a witness, in any civil action or special proceeding, by reason of his interest in the event of the same as a party or otherwise; but such interest may be shown for the purpose of affecting his credibility.

Sec. 2. Nothing in the preceding section contained shall, in any manner, affect the laws now existing relating to the settlement of estates of deceased persons, infants, idiots, or lunatics, or the attestation of the execution of wills, or of conveyances of real estate, or of any other instrument required by the law to be attested.

Sec. 3. Neither husband nor wife shall be competent for or against each other, or concerning any communication made by one to the other, during marriage, whether called while that relation subsisted or afterwards: Provided, however, that in actions where the wife, were she a feme sole, would be plaintiff or defendant, the wife may testify, or her husband may testify, but both shall not be permitted to testify.

Sec. 4. No party shall be allowed to testify, by virtue of section 1, in any action or special proceeding where the adverse party is deaf and dumb, or is the guardian or trustee of a child or children, or is the committee of an idiot or lunatic, or is the executor or administrator of a deceased person, or is the party claiming as heir or devisee of a deceased person, except in the following cases, viz:

1st. In actions or special proceedings with the executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee of infants, heir or devisee, as above specified, a party may testify to facts which occurred after the death of the decedent or parent.

2d. In actions or special proceedings upon contracts made by deceased persons through agents, and in which the agent shall testify, a party may testify to all such transactions between him and the agent in relation to such contract and the making thereof, and in relation to any conversations or transactions had between himself and such agent testified to by the agent.

3d. In actions or special proceedings of either of the classes above specified, in which any adverse party, or any other person having a direct interest in the matter in controversy, shall be called as a witness, and testify to transactions or conversations with a party to such action, such party shall also be permitted to testify as to such specific transactions and conversations.

4th. In actions or special proceedings of either of the classes above specified, in which one party calls a witness (other than an agent or person intrusted) to prove conversations or admissions of the opposite party, occurring before the death of said deceased person, but in his absence the opposite party may testify as to the same conversations or admissions.

5th. In actions or special proceedings of either of the classes above specified, in which the claim or defense is founded on book account, a party may testify as to the correctness of the original entries, if made by himself, or that they were made by a deceased person, or by a disinterested person non-resident of the State at the time of trial; and on such authentication of the account-book and entries, said book and entries shall be admissible as evidence in the case.

6th. If the deposition of a party who has died during the pendency of the suit shall be given in evidence on the trial of such cause, the opposite party may testify as to all matters contained in said deposition and not excluded by irrelevancy or inadmissibility. In all actions or special proceedings by or against a surviving partner or partners, or a surviving joint contractor or contractors, no adverse party to the suit shall be a competent witness to testify to transactions or declarations or admissions made by the deceased in the absence of his surviving partner or joint contractor.

Sec. 5. If a person offer himself or herself as a witness, that shall be deemed a consent to the examination of his or her attorney on the same subject, within the meaning of subdivision 5, section 670, of the Civil Code.

Sec. 6. No person who would, if a party, be incompetent to testify under the provisions of section 4 of this act, shall become competent by reason of the assignment of his claim.

Sec. 7. No one shall be incompetent as a witness because of his or her race or color.

Sec. 8. This act shall be in effect from its passage; but sections 1 to 6, inclusive, shall not apply to actions or special proceedings instituted before its passage.

Mr. Cooke's substitute was rejected by the Senate, the vote standing—Yeas 10; nays 19.

The result of this vote was of course regarded as decisive by the friends of the measure, and upon its being announced, Mr. Carlisle moved to strike out the enacting clause, declaring the bill as amended utterly worthless for the accomplishment of the purposes for which it was intended. Mr. Carlisle followed up his motion with one of the ablest and most convincing arguments in favor of negro testimony that I have ever listened to.

Senator Turner next took the floor and made an elaborate speech against negro testimony, and was ably responded to by General Johnson. The enacting clause was stricken out by a large majority, when, at a late hour, a vote was reached, and so the question settled for this session so far as the Senate is concerned.

THE CONVENTIONAL INTEREST LAW.

The House amendment to the conventional interest bill was to-day concurred in by the Senate by a vote of 26 to 4. It therefore now only awaits the signatures of the Speakers and approval of the Governor to become a law. The following is a copy of the bill as prepared:

Sec. 1. That it shall be lawful for all persons to contract, by memorandum in writing, signed by the party or parties chargeable thereon, to pay or receive any rate of interest for the loan or forbearance of money which may be agreed on by the parties to such contract, not exceeding ten dollars upon one hundred dollars for a year; and at the same rate for a greater or less sum, and for a longer or shorter time.

Sec. 2. That no contract for the payment of a greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum for the loan or forbearance of money shall be binding in law, unless a memorandum thereof shall be made in writing, and signed by the party chargable thereon.

Sec. 3. That all judgments rendered upon any contract in writing for the payment of money shall bear the same rate of interest which is provided by such contract; but upon contracts in which no rate of interest is agreed upon, the judgment shall bear six per cent. per annum.

Sec. 4. After the death of the payer or obligor of a contract for the loan or forbearance of money at a higher rate of interest than six per centum per annum, such contract, after maturity, and any judgment rendered thereon, shall bear six per centum per annum.

Sec. 5. That if any rate of interest exceeding the rate authorised by the first section of this act shall be charged, the whole interest shall be forfeited; and if the lender in such usurious contract refuse, before suit brought, a tender of the principal without interest, he may, in any suit brought on such contract or assurance, recover the principal, but shall pay the costs of such suit.

Sec. 6. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any bank or other incorporated institution to charge a greater amount, including exchange, than ten per cent. per annum on any bill, bond, note or other obligation discounted or purchased by it.

Sec. 7. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Sec 8 This act to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of September, 1871.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Your correspondent has perhaps been slightly at fault in his prediction regarding the adjournment of the present General Assembly. Until within a day or two past he has been of opinion that whatever the condition of legislation the session would come to a close somewhere about the 15th inst. This conclusion was arrived at not only from the teaching of experience but by logical deduction; nor do I believe now that after the middle of March a constitutional quorum will be found in either House in case "a call" should be made on any contested question. However this may be, I think it is now pretty clear that a formal adjournment will not take place before Tuesday, March 21st. It is held by those who should be best informed that the business of the session cannot possibly be disposed of until on or about that time.

WAR CLAIMS.

Over $1,200,000 are due the State of Kentucky from the Federal Government as war claims. Under an act of Congress of 1861, it is necessary that these claims should be paid prior to June, 1871, or special Congressional enactment will thereafter be necessary. A bill has therefore been introduced in the House by Mr. Spalding, and passed by that body, authorizing the employment by the Sinking Fund Commissioners and the Quartermaster General of such additional clerical force and agency as may be necessary for getting the claim through by the time stipulated.

Gen. Hewett, the Quartermaster General, to whom the business was entrusted, has, I understand, within the past year collected of these claims $35,000, and has made a sale of guns increasing the amount of receipts from the Federal Government to $132,000.

In view of the importance of this measure, in order to put the depleted treasury of the Commonwealth in funds without a resort to increased taxation, I doubt not that the Senate will promptly concur.

AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate held on yesterday its first afternoon session, and, as the report shows, a great many bills were disposed of. Among these the charter of the

LOUISVILLE TRANSFER COMPANY

as amended by the the House was passed, and now only awaits the signature of the Speaker and the approval of the Governor to become a law.

A STAMPEDE.

[illegible] perfect stampede of lobbyists from the State Capital. The hotels are now not at all crowded, and one can walk the streets of Frankfort without fear of being jostled or wedged in. Your correspondent was forcibly reminded by the plaintive [illegible] legislators to-day, as well as by the words, just as the cars were about to leave, of Joe Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle: "Boys," exclaimed the disconsolate Salon, "are you all going to leave us?" It is to be hoped that Frankfort is not on the point of indulging in a Rip Van Winkle sleep. I protest against any such somnambulic indulgence until after the close of the session.

PAIRING OFF.

I heard last night of rather an original way of "pairing off" put into practice by two of our most popular and accomplished Representatives. Both had business it seems in Louisville, but as the Conventional Interest bill was to be acted on, to which they were opposed, neither was content to leave without "pairing off." Each supposed the other to be in favor of the measure, and so they "paired off" and made their trip contentedly.

Z.

LIZZIE CHARLES.

Hugh Lawson Brinkley Ordered to Pay Her $1,000 Law Expenses, and $25 a Week Alimony.

[From the New York Tribune, March 9.]

Judge Barnard decided yesterday the motion for alimony and counsel fees made by A C. Brown on behalf of Elizabeth Brinkley, in a suit brought by her for a limited divorce against Hugh Lawson Brinkley, of Memphis, Tennessee. The motion was argued about a month ago, when it was shown, on the part of Mrs. Brinkley, that they were never married by a person authorized to solemnize a marriage, but that they had mutually agreed to live together as man and wife, which has been held equivalent to marriage, and that he for years acknowledged her as his wife, though often passing under an assumed name, the reason for this and for the non-performance of the marriage ceremony being his fear that his father would disinherit him if he discovered that he had married the plaintiff, who was a school-teacher. The following is the opinion:

Barnard J.—The bill in this case is filed to obtain a limited divorce. The answer, among other things, denies the marriage, and sets up that the plaintiff is not a resident of this State. The plaintiff makes application for alimony and an allowance to enable her to prosecute the action. The motion is resisted on the several grounds set up in the answer. I am of opinion, from a careful examination of the voluminous affidavits presented on either side, that the plaintiff is entitled to bring an action as a resident of this State, notwithstanding the pendency between the parties of another action for divorce in the State of Tennessee. Upon the question of marriage, in fact, I am not able to distinguish this case from that of Bissel vs. Bissel, recently decided in this court, when, upon facts substantially similar to those now presented to me, it was held that the marriage contract existed. It is a precedent which should be decisive upon the present application. I must presume that upon a trial the result in this case must be the same. I therefore conclude that the proofs submitted establish the relation of husband and wife between these parties. The plaintiff shows herself entitled to the relief asked on the motion. I therefore direct an order to be entered, requiring the defendant to pay to the plaintiff or her attorneys, the sum of $1,000, for her expenses in the prosecution of this action, and also the sum of $25 per week, to be computed from the 20th day of October, 1870, the date of the issue herein, and that the arrearages of such alimony be forthwith paid by defendant to the plaintiff, or her attorney, and that he execute within 30 days a bond in the penalty of $5,000 to the plaintiff, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by a Judge of this court, conditioned to pay weekly the said sum of $25 alimony.

Seizing a Heretic in Boston.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

It is hard to believe that the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston could be so foolish as to cause the arrest of a Unitarian clergyman (J. L. Hatch) for standing on the sidewalk in front of the Tremont Temple, and giving away "heretical" tracts to those who came to hear Elder Knapp preach. And yet, if we may believe the papers, such is the fact. Considering the large liberty of tract distribution in shops, hotels, steamers, railway-cars, and even in private houses, so long exercised by the sects represented in that Association, it is decidedly cool in them to take offense at the exercise of a similar liberty by those who differ from them. Of course Mr. Hatch was promptly discharged, and the members of the Association doubtless realize now that the law gives them no monopoly of this method for diffusing religious opinions.

☞ When General Faidherbe, the commander of the French army of the North, was Governor of the Colony of Senegal, he was greatly harassed by the continual attacks of one of the African chiefs, whom he at last reduced to subjection and compelled to give hostages for his future tranquility. The chief, as a proof of his faith, gave up his son and his daughter. The General, touched by this mark of confidence, treated his captives with every attention, and provided for them the best education that the colony afforded; and when, on leaving Senegal, the son was returned to his father, the young Africaine accompanied the General as his wife. Mme. Faidherbe is both witty and graceful, and quite capable of holding her own in her husband's society.

THE IMPRISONED POPE.

Archbishop Spalding's Appeal for Aid.

The circular issued last week by Archbishop Spalding to the clergy and laity of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, appealing for aid for the Pope, is as follows:

The stated annual collection for the Pope will be taken up in all churches of the Archdiocese on Trinity Sunday, June 4. But, meantime, the Pontiff is a prisoner at the mercy of his unscrupulous enemies; and he is robbed, in consequence, of all his resources for his decent maintenance and for carrying on the necessary business of the Church, of which he is the chief pastor and visible head. Under these sad circumstances it behooves all his spiritual children to come promptly and generously to his relief. Hence, in anticipation of the annual collection, which will, however, be taken up at the time fixed, we have thought it our duty to make an additional call on the well-known piety of our faithful people, and to ask them, especially those whom God has blessed with a greater abundance of this world's goods, to come promptly to the succor of their Father, the worthy successor of Peter in chains. Those who will wish to aid in this good and holy work of filial piety will please hand in their contributions to their respective pastors, at their early convenience, to be by them forwarded to our chancellor for immediate transmission to the Holy Father. The proceeds of last year's collection, amounting to more than $4,000, has been already received by His Holiness, who has gratefully acknowledged the same, and sent his apostolic blessing to all the contributors and to their families.

If our Catholic ladies, in imitation of the noble example set them by their sisters in Rome, in Belgium, in England, and elsewhere, would firmly resolve to abstain from all luxury, and even from lawful amusements, so long as their Holy Father is in chains; if they would generally devote to his necessities, say one-half of their superfluous jewelry, ornaments and expenses, even the world would applaud them for their heroic sacrifice, and what is far better, they would have the applause of their own consciences and the abundant blessing of God on themselves, their families, and children, while the Holy Father's urgent wants would be adequately supplied. How, in fact, can Catholic ladies find it in their hearts to dance and amuse themselves, to wear superfluous and expensive clothing, to rival one another in the extravagance and expensiveness of their adornments, while the Common Father of the faithful, and their own beloved Father in Christ, like St. Peter, his predecessor, is in chains, and robbed of the very necessaries of life—of what is essential to his position as Supreme Doctor and Pastor of Christians! How can the children engage in most expensive luxuries while the Father is reduced to the very verge of want and almost starvation, and is wholly at the mercies of the enemies, who are also the enemies of Christ and of all religion, all truth and all virtue!

This circular will be read at the High Mass and at the other principal masses, in all the churches of the Archdiocese, on the Sunday after its reception; and the pastors will please call attention to it, and request all who are able and willing to hand in their offerings on or before the following Sunday.

Given from our residence in Baltimore, on the Feast of St. Matthias Apostle, 1871.

MARTIN JOHN SPALDING,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

THOS LEE, Secretary.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Progress and Prospects of the Liberals.

[New York Times Berlin Letter.]

Considering the immense lift that the victory over France and the military rule of the last seven months has given the Ministerial and Conservative party, it is almost to be wondered at that the Liberals and Democrats should make such head against the "junkers." The so-called National Liberals, it must be remembered, are hardly liberals; they profess to be so, and they are so at heart, but obedience to Count Bismarck is number one of their political creed; they have made a pact with the Prime Minister: "We will support you in your aspirations for a united Germany and the centralization of all power in your hand, and when we have gained that you must give us liberty." M. Bismarck has accepted the fresh conditions, and, as the party believe, tacitly assented to the second—he has never distinctly said so. They have conscientiously adhered to the contract; and I hope they may not be disappointed in their ally's performance of his part of the duty. The other liberals doubt it; they predict a return of the state of 1860 to 1864, "Junker"-dum and absolutism. To avert this they have been very active and promise to be successful, notwithstanding the repeated Press prohibitions and Press prosecutions by military and legal authorities. Peace, durable peace, a reduction of the army, extension of commerce and liberty are their party cries. The Democratic Election Committee has published its programme, insisting on a peace policy, on a reduction of the period of active service to one year, a reduction of the active forces altogether, and communal self-government. The workmen's societies go even further in their demands. The return of the personal ingratiae of Parliament, such as Dr. Jacoby and the socialists, seems certain. Besides this there is a dangerous party gathering strength in the South and West, collecting round it the Hanoverian malcontents and the Poles. I refer to the Catholics, who for the first time in German parliamentary history unite to so powerful a faction. Their object at present seems directly opposed to that of the Ministerialists and the national Liberals. Instead of centralization, they stand up for individual rights; moreover, they oppose the military policy. In an assembly like the proposed, meeting for the first time, of course the various grades are still undefined in their aims and principles, but it is gratifying to see [illegible] this unfortunate conjuncture, tolerably fairly represented. Which part the Catholics will take, must depend very much upon the course adopted by the ministers. For the present, they claim perfect independence. We watch the elections with interest, because we cannot help attributing to the German Parliament, in a great measure, the decision if Europe is to be in the next period a seat of war or a peaceful union of nations—if Germany intends, by abusing its newly-gained power, to menace the other States and to urge them thus to war, or if it will lay by the sword and employ its power in doing good.

JOHN BULL STIRRED UP.

Recent Reforms—The Glorious Profession of Arms Not to be Prostituted.

[World London Letter.]

Though the Britishers are by no means such a goahead people as their American cousins, it must be confessed that they have, of late, been making considerable progress; not so much of their own accord and free will, as by reason of stern necessity. John Bull never stirs if he can help it. The London mob aroused him from his slumbers and compelled him to extend the electoral franchise. The Fenian brotherhood and their doings next induced him to abolish the iniquity of the Irish Church establishment, and to recognize the claims of Irish tenants; the Dissenters forced him to reconsider the question of University tests; and now the military successes of Prussia have made the old gentleman alive to the necessity of abolishing the system of purchase in the army, and thoroughly reorganizing his military forces. Amid enthusiastic cheering, Mr. Cardwell, the Minister of War, announced in the House of Commons, that the government had come to the conclusion that the present disgraceful system of trafficking and purchase in the glorious profession of arms ought to cease, and that they therefore recommend to the House the abolition of the purchase system. This is a death blow to an abuse which has been tolerated far too long; but the long suffering British tax-payers will have to pay dearly for this reform, as it is calculated that from £7,400,000 to £8,000,000 will be required to compensate officers who have already purchased commissions. This is but just when it is considered that the officers in question bought their commissions on the understanding that they would be allowed to sell them again, which they of course will be unable to do when there are no longer any purchasers. Under the new scheme for the reorganization of the army, England will have nearly half a million of men (497,000) under arms. The regulars will number 135,000, of whom 108,000 will be stationed in this country, while there will be 139,000 militia, 14,000 yeomanry, 9,000 first army reserve, 30,000 second army reserve and prisoners, and 170,000 volunteers. Of course John Bull will have to pay for this increased efficiency, the army estimates for the present year being £15,851,700, or £2,886,700 in excess of last year's votes. When Mr. Cardwell rose to move the estimates he was received with coldness by a crowded House, but gradually, as he unfolded his plan, the approving cries of "Hear, hear!" became more and more frequent; and when he resumed his seat there was a general burst of applause. The discussion of the estimates was postponed to a future day.

Republican Alarm in Connecticut.

[Herald Washington Special.]

The Republicans are somewhat alarmed as to the result of the approaching election in Connecticut, and considerable effort will be made to carry it. The Democrats expect to carry all the Congressmen except in the Third district, where the Republican majority is over three thousand. The First and Second districts, which were represented by Republicans in the last Congress, are so close that the Democrats hope, with an extra effort, to carry them, thus leaving only one Republican from Connecticut in the House. Wm. H. Barnum, Democrat, from the Fourth district, had over two thousand majority in 1868. He has been renominated, and, being a popular man, both in his district and Congress, will most likely be re-elected. The fight will be made in the First and Second districts, where the Democrats hope to gain largely over the vote of 1868.

☞ The Senate of Pennsylvania has adopted a resolution, and directed that it shall be sent to Congress, declaring that the Federal election law just enacted "is a direct attack upon the reserved rights of the State of Pennsylvania, violates the fundamental principles of civil liberty, is odious, unnecessary, and oppressive, and should be forthwith repealed." The preamble to the resolution sets off, among other things, that the act "Is calculated to produce conflicts of authority between officials of the Federal and State Governments, and tends to engender jealousies, riot, and bloodshed; and that it imposes odious duties upon private citizens, and affixes oppressive and unusual penalties for their non-performance."

☞ Bismarck is said to have kept a complete diary of all public events and his personal relation thereto for the last thirty years, and he intends to prepare, as soon as the continental troubles are over, a history of his own times. He is a clear, terse and forcible writer, and his style is well adapted to such a work.

INDIANA NEWS.

Evansville talks of investing three hundred thousand dollars in a railway to Seymour.

Miss Ella Snow, aged seventeen, is mysteriously missing from her home in Benton county. She started to walk to church alone last Sunday evening and has not been heard of since.

There is a Methodist local preacher in Posey township, Harrison county, who, for many years after he commenced preaching, could not read a word. He depended upon his wife to select and read his text.

Says the Indianapolis Sentinel: "A steamer, thirty feet long, is to be built at Lafayette, to run on the Wabash for the accommodation of pleasure parties. If the boilers take up much room it will puzzle one to see how much room can be found for pleasure."

A New York circus man, who has heard of the beauty of the women of the Wabash Valley, writes to his agent, who is in that region purchasing "calico" horses for the tenting season, to know whether he can secure him "a stunner, who can drive forty horses, ten abreast."

Mr. James Skinner, a young man of 85 summers, was married, on Friday evening last, to Miss Nancy Platter, aged 23, both parties being residents of Fort Wayne. There was considerable excitement over the affair, and they received a hearty serenade in the shape of an old-fashioned "belling."

Mr. W. B Jaquess, of Evansville, has a blanket which belonged to his grandfather, and which he used when one of General Harrison's aids at the battle of Tippecanoe. An Evansville editor also has a blanket in his possession which was spun and woven by a lady now fifty-six years old, when she was a little girl of nine years.

Evansville boasts of height statistics. Here is the list: Fred. A. Goetze, editor of the Union, height 6 feet 7½ inches, weight 280 pounds; George W. Shanklin, attorney, height 6 feet 7 inches, weight 230 pounds; W. B. Menefee, salesman, height 6 feet 6 inches, weight 225 pounds; L. J. Shepherd, clerk in Collector's office, U. S. Internal Revenue, height 6 feet 3½ inches, weight 240 pounds; Henry Benker, saloon keeper, Independence, late policeman, height 6 feet 3 inches, weight 196 pounds. Aggregate weight 1,161 pounds, averaging 232⅕ pounds each. Aggregate height 32 feet 3 inches, averaging 6 feet 5 2-5 inches for each. Besides these, there are two or three score of little six-footers that "mark down" about two hundred pounds, and one colored man, O. M. Moman, not enumerated above, who measures about 6 feet 4 inches, and weighs about 220 pounds.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, March 11.

Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL for sale at the post-office news-stand to-morrow morning.

There will be a mass meeting of the workingmen's party at McCurdy's Hall to-night at seven o'clock.

Judging from the amount of pine lumber daily arriving by the way of the Jeffersonville railroad building prospects are good

Mr. J. H. Cooper has received the contract for building Peter Mann's new flour mill on State street.

The third Monday in April is the limit to the time that the county taxes are due. The city taxes must be paid on or before the third Monday in March.

Washington Lender, a citizen of Galena, died of consumption at his residence in that town, Thursday night. He was a member of the 53d Indiana regiment during the war.

State and Pearl streets yesterday presented a lively appearance. The sidewalks were crowded with dry goods, drugs, and groceries ready for shipment.

The following cases were disposed of in the Police Court yesterday: Tom Murphy, disorderly, $9 65; Henry Hamson, disorderly, $7 75; Samuel Kenchelow, $6 95.

While dwelling houses in this city are very scarce and not beginning to be equal to the demand, real estate is at low figures and business houses empty.

The steamer P. W. Strader left this port yesterday with a splendid freight trip. She took on board from the wharfboat a large quantity of miscellaneous freight and a large lot of sheep.

Deputy Sheriff George Eisman is putting up the finest barn in Franklin township, and one of the most complete structures of the kind in the county.

Parties were busy yesterday surveying the final location of the bridge across Falling Run, and the trestle work for the bridge approaches completion. Workmen will commence Monday to construct the frame-work for the trestles.

Fruit is advancing rapidly, and, should the fine weather continue, peach trees will be in bloom in about a week. They are in a very precarious condition should there be a sudden change in the weather.

Lymon Alton, who was severely injured in the row at Edwardsville, and whom the newspaper reporters buried and resurrected, is still confined to his bed. So states his father who was in the city yesterday.

Miss Teaford, a beautiful and highly accomplished daughter of Jacob Teaford, who resided for many years in this county and was well known to our citizens, died at her father's present residence, in Blandensville, Illinois, a few days ago.

The County Commissioners yesterday allowed the bill of Stewart Sandford, $104, for expenses incurred in conveying insane persons to the insane asylum at Indianapolis during his term of office as county sheriff. Sheriff George W. Jones was allowed $447 for jail fees.

There was a committee meeting of the Germans last night, for the purpose of making arrangements for the proposed celebration, not election, as the printers had it yesterday. The present intentions are to have one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever witnessed in New Albany.

A man named Edward Burns met with an accident near the tunnel on the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air-line railroad Thursday afternoon by the caving in of an embankment underneath which he was working. He received a deep cut on his head some five inches in length, his ankle was dislocated, the bone protruding through the skin, and he received several severe [illegible] his body. He was taken to the Sisters' Hospital in Louisville yesterday, and will probably recover.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Orrill & Prall's Business College is located on the northwest corner of Spring and Pearl streets (Verma's block), and not on the southwest corner, as published yesterday.

Scholarships issued at this college are good in Orrill and Prall's chain of colleges in Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany. Bryant and Stratton's book-keeping used.

W. S. ORRILL, } Principals.
E. L. PRALL, }

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, March 11.

A. Kahn departed for New York on last evening's train.

Rev. H. R. Naylor, of Centenary church, New Albany, lectures on temperance in Holmes & Thias' Hall, to-morrow afternoon.

Rev. J. M. Hutchsnson, of Philadelphia, preaches in the Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning and evening.

David McKinney, colored, from Vanderburg county, was discharged from the State prison south yesterday, after serving two years.

Judge Mathews disposed of two offenders yesterday, and netted fines and costs in the sum of $15 60.

Albert Taggart, of Charlestown, late deputy sheriff and county jailer, has been appointed Index clerk for the county, under the provisions of the act recently passed by the Legislature.

The convenience of having a deputy county Recorder in Jeffersonville is much appreciated by our citizens, as it saves the trouble and risk of mailing important papers.

Mr. Nashville Atkins and Miss Alice Price, an eloped couple from Scott county, Ky., were married by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Sheets, at the Bruner House yesterday afternoon.

Henry Stanford, the man recently stabbed by W. S. Jennings, in the car works, is recovering. Jennings is under bonds for his appearance before Justice Moore.

The coopers anticipate a large attendance at their ball, in Mozart Hall, next Monday night, which is to be given for the benefit of the strikers.

"Pius IX and his Predecessors in Captivity" is the subject which Rev. Father O'Connor, Chancellor of the Diocese of Vincennes, will lecture upon at Mozart Hall next Wednesday night week, for the benefit of St. Augustine Catholic Church.

City Attorney O. C. Curry yesterday preferred charges against night Policeman Caspar Seibert, for sleeping on his post, whereupon Mayor Sparks and Marshal Baxter suspended Mr. Seibert, to await the action of the City Council at its next regular meeting. Capt. E. Hop Green was appointed to act as policeman in the interval.

The exhibition of Port Fulton Sunday School in the Port Fulton church, on Thursday night, was a most complete success in every respect. The house would not accommodate the large attendance that gathered, so that some were compelled to return home without a chance to witness the exhibition. All the little ones acquitted themselves most nobly and gained the enthusiastic plaudits of the auditors. In consequence of many persons not being able to witness the exhibition Thursday evening, it was repeated last night.

Mayor Sparks has received a letter from the War Department which speaks more definitely as to the deficiency in the papers relating to the establishment of a permanent Government depot of supplies at Jeffersonville. The difficulty was a lack of information in the abstract as to the sufficiency of the titles of the property transferred by the city to the General Government, and also a lack of formality in the form of the deed. Gen. Thomas Brown, United States District Attorney, has been sent for, and will probably be down next week, when the matter will be corrected, after which speedy action is expected by the proper authorities in disposing of the matter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Soda-water and ice-cream at Felker's to-day.

William Heaton, house and sign painter, on Chestnut street, between Wall and Spring streets.

Dishing Up the War Horrors.

Herr Von Wickede, the pleasant Teuton chronicler of the doings of his countrymen, narrates horrors piled upon ghastly horrors on the road from Belfort to Pontarlier, and among them, seeing a "bevy of famished women throw themselves upon a dead horse like a pack of wolves, and, tearing it with all sorts of instruments, swallow morsels quite raw." He also mentions cannibalism, but does not vouch for that. But he concludes as follows: "This is the eighth campaign I have been through, but neither in Algeria, nor in Italy, nor in Bohemia, nor even in Schleswig, have I seen sights so horrible." The war correspondents of the London papers have all come home, and they are all hard at work preparing books in which they mean to recoup themselves for the long reticence which was forced upon them by their late Prussian hosts. One of them, an officer in her Majesty's service, says that the horrors he saw and wrote of had all disappeared from his letters when published in the paper sent to. He vouches for having seen thirty-five Franc-tireurs stripped naked by their Prussian captors and laid upon their faces in the snow. Sentries were placed over them, with orders to shoot them if they stirred. This went on for a whole night, and in the morning they were all turned over, when three were found still to show signs of life. This terrible drama was then finished by the Prussian sentinels deliberately passing their bayonets through the bodies.

Gov. Randolph, of New Jersey, has gone to New York to make arrangements, it is understood, for arbitration in the coal difficulties.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, March 10.

SENATE.

INTEREST BILL.

A Senate bill to establish a conventional rate of interest. Amended in the House, and returned to the Senate for concurrence in said amendment. The same was taken up by a vote of 28 to 8, and the Senate concurred therein as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Mr. Speaker (Holt), and Messrs. Alexander, Boyd, Bradley, Burton, Carlisle, Cheif, Chenoweth, Conklin, Cooke, Dorman, Fox, William Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Lyttle, McAfee, Payne, Perrin, Spalding, Standeford, Turner, Tyler, Vallandingham, Webb, Whitaker, and Wrightson—26.

Those who voted in the negative were—Messrs. Allison, Connor, Hawes, and Talbott—4.

Mr. Tyler—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to amend the charter of Elizabethtown. Passed.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

A bill to amend an act conferring certain civil rights on negroes and mulattoes.

Mr. Turner moved to postpone until Tuesday next. Rejected as follows: Yeas, 11; nays, 19.

Mr. Webb arose in his place and advocated the passage of the bill.

After which Mr. McAfee moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, and the Senate rejected the motion as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Messrs. Allison, Bradley, Burton, Hayden, McAfee, Perrin, Spalding, Talbott, Turner, Tyler, Vallandingham, Vories and Whitaker—13.

Those who voted in the negative were—Mr. Speaker (Holt), Messrs. Alexander, Boyd, Carlisle, Cheif, Chenoweth, Conklin, Connor, Cooke, Dorman, Fox, Hawes, Wm. Johnson, John W. Johnson, Payne, Standeford, Webb and Wrightson—18.

Mr. Turner proposed to so amend that when a party introduces negro testimony he shall not be allowed to testify unless the opposing party shall introduce negro testimony. Adopted.

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Mr. Speaker (Holt), and Messrs. Alexander, Bradley, Burton, Carlisle, Cheif, Chenoweth, Conklin, Dorman, Hayden, J. W. Johnson, Perrin, Spalding, Standeford, Talbott, Turner, Tyler, Vallandingham, Webb and Whitaker—20.

Those who voted in the negative were—Messrs. Allison, Boyd, Connor, Cooke, Fox, Hawes, Wm. Johnson, McAfee, Payne and Wrightson—10.

Mr. Standeford proposed to so amend that nothing in the bill shall legalize negro testimony except by the consent of parties, unless the United States Courts shall transfer all causes to state courts having jurisdiction of the same. Rejected.

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Messrs. Alexander, Bradley, Burton, Cheif, Chenoweth, Hayden, Perrin, Spalding, Standeford, Turner, Tyler, Vallandingham, Vories and Whitaker—14.

Those who voted in the negative were—Mr. Speaker (Holt), and Messrs. Allison, Boyd, Carlisle, Conkling, Cooke, Dorman, Fox, Hawes, Wm. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, McAfee, Payne, Talbott, Webb and Wrightson—16.

Mr. Burton moved to amend as follows:

This act to take effect when Congress repeals the act approved May 31, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes:" and the same was adopted as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Messrs. Alexander, Bradley, Burton, Cheif, Chenoweth, Connor, Hayden, J. W. Johnson, McAfee, Perrin, Spalding, Standeford, Talbott, Turner, Tyler, Vallandingham, Vories and Whitaker—17.

Those who voted in the negative were—Mr. Speaker (Holt), Messrs. Allison, Boyd, Carlisle, Conklin, Cooke, Dorman, Fox, Hawes, Wm. Johnson, Payne, Webb and Wrightson—13.

Mr. Cooke moved a substitute for the bill and amendments, which is substantially the bill proposed in the House by Judge McKee, and heretofore reported.

The previous question was then moved, and the Senate refused to order the same—yeas, 10; nays, 21.

Mr. Cooke's amendment was then voted on as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Messrs. Boyd, Carlisle, Chenoweth, Cooke, Dorman, Wm. Johnson, Payne, Webb, Whitaker, and Wrightson—10.

Those who voted in the negative were—Mr. Speaker (Holt) and Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Bradley, Burton, Cheif, Conklin, Fox, Hawes, Hayden, J. W. Johnson, McAfee, Perrin, Spalding, Talbott, Turner, Tyler, Vallandingham, and Vories—19.

Mr. Carlisle then moved to strike out the enacting clause, which would be to defeat the bill. The vote thereon was as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Mr. Speaker (Holt), and Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Boyd, Bradley, Burton, Carlisle, Cheif, Conklin, Connor, Dorman, Fox, Hawes, Hayden, Wm. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Lyttle, McAfee, Perrin, Spalding, Talbott, Turner, Tyler, Vallandingham, Vories, and Whitaker—26.

Those who voted in the negative were—Messrs. Chenoweth, Cooke, Payne, Webb and Wrightson—5.

Pending which, Mr. Conklin addressed the Senate, and was favorable to eliciting the truth on an occasion as an abstract idea, but thought that time, place and surrounding circumstances forbade the admission of negro testimony for the present.

Mr. Carlisle made the above motion in order to bring the Senate to a direct vote. He would vote for the motion for the reason that the bill, as amended, was incongruous and inoperative.

Mr. Turner was opposed to the admission of negro testimony, and spoke earnestly against any measure which might legalize the same.

Mr. Wm. Johnson responded, and advocated the views heretofore advanced by him in favor of the amendment of the laws of evidence.

Mr. Carlisle—Judiciary—A bill for the benefit of the Fayette county court, allowing them to appropriate money. Passed

Those who voted in the negative were—Mr. Speaker (Holt) and Messrs. Bradley, Burton, Carlisle, Cheif, Chenoweth, Conklin, Connor, Cooke, Dorman, Fox, Wm. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Lyttle, McAfee, Payne, Perrin, Spalding, Talbott, Turner, Tyler, Vallandingham, Webb and Whitaker—24.

Those who voted in the negative were—Messrs. Boyd, Hawes and Wrightson—3.

Mr. Payne—Leave—A bill to charter the Bowling Green, Glasgow and Greenburg Railroad Company. Railroads.

Same—Leave—A bill to better organize the public schools of Bowling Green. Education.

Same—Leave—A bill to charter the Bowling Green and Madisonville Railroad Company. Railroads.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

HOUSE BILL.

The House then took up the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting a bill for the benefit of the Auditor of Public Accounts and others. [Appropriates [illegible] to the Auditor [illegible] Superintendent of Public Instruction, and $100 to State Treasurer, for additional services rendered under common school laws.]

Mr. McElroy moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Motion rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 43.

The motion to reconsider was then adopted—yeas, 45; nays, 20.

Mr. Silvertooth moved to amend the bill by allowing Richard Sharp, clerk in the Register's office, $200. Adopted.

The bill was then rejected—yeas, 41; nays 24—not receiving the constitutional majority.

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

The Speaker laid before the House the response of the Commissioner of Insurance to a joint resolution of the General Assembly, calling upon him for certain information. Five hundred copies ordered to be printed.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bill, viz:

Mr. Skiles—To authorize the construction of a railroad from Bowling Green, Ky., to Madisonville. Railroads.

Same—To establish a high school in Bowling Green. Education.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a warehouse for the Kentucky Penitentiary, and to appropriate funds for its erection."

The question pending was the amendment of Mr. Cooper, providing that the keeper shall pay ten per cent. on the cost of said building, instead of six per cent., as provided in the bill. Rejected.

Mr. Caldwell offered an amendment appointing the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer the commissioners to superintend the erection of the building. Adopted.

Mr. Hindman moved to amend the bill by striking out six per cent., the amount of interest to be paid by the keeper on the amount appropriated for the erection of said building, and provide "that the keeper may contract with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to pay an amount of interest not exceeding nine per cent., and making it the duty of the commissioners to see to the prompt collection of said interest."

Mr. Combs moved the previous question. Withdrawn.

Mr. Hindman withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Irwin offered an amendment, providing for the erection of two warehouses instead of four, covering in the aggregate fifty by one hundred feet; also, strike out $28,311, the amount appropriated in the bill, and insert $14,155 50. Rejected.

Mr. Furber offered an amendment, providing that proposals for building shall be advertised in one or more newspapers published in Lexington and Covington, in addition to those named in the bill. Adopted.

Mr. Caldwell moved to amend the bill by striking out that part allowing per diem to the commissioners for superintending the building, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Richart moved to amend by striking out $28,311 and inserting $26,000, $14,000 to be used in erecting a building on the ground owned by the State, and $12,000 to be used in purchasing a warehouse owned by Capt. H. I. Todd, on Main street, in Frankfort. Rejected.

Mr. Combs again moved the previous question. Ordered.

The bill, as amended, was then passed—yeas, 55; nays, 16.

A motion to reconsider the vote passing said bill was laid on the table.

COUNTY OF COMBS.

The House then took up the bill establishing the county of Combs. [Established out of parts of the counties of Morgan and Wolfe.]

Mr. Bowles moved to lay the bill on the table. Motion rejected.

The question being taken on ordering the bill to be read a third time, and no quorum voting, it was placed in the orders of the day.

And then the House took a recess until three o'clock.

SENATE.

AFTERNOON SESSION—MARCH 9.

The Senate came to order at 3½ o'clock p. m., pursuant to adjournment, and Mr. Standeford, from Internal Improvements, reported a House bill to amend an act transferring parts of the Elizabethtown and Bell's Tavern turnpike road to Hart, Hardin and Barren counties. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend an act repealing the act to declare Rolling Fork a navigable stream.

This bill was fully discussed by Senators Wm. Johnson and Cheif, the first being averse to the passage of the bill, and proposing to so amend as to prevent the erection of a dam within half a mile of New Haven.

Mr. Cheif favored the passage of the bill, and was willing to so amend as to submit the matter to a vote of the people of New Haven.

Mr. Johnson's amendment was rejected, and the bill was then so amended as to submit the question to the people of New Haven, and the bill, when put on its passage, was voted on as follows: Yeas, 14; nays, 7.

Same—A House bill to charter the Louisville Stock-yard Company. Passed.

Mr. Cooke—Railroads—A bill to authorize Madison, Estill, Owsley, Lee, and other counties, and the city of Louisville to subscribe stock in the branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, from Richmond to Irvin and Beattyville. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the amended charter of the Shelbyville Railroad Company, and to authorize certain counties to take stock in the same. Passed.

Mr. Whitaker—Banks and Insurance—A Senate bill to amend the general fire, marine, &c., insurance laws. Amended in the House. Concurred in.

Mr. Chenoweth—Same—A bill to allow the County Judge of Logan county to appropriate money for road purposes. Passed.

A House bill to require turnpike road companies to make annual settlements with county judges. Passed.

Mr. Wrightson—Leave—A bill to abolish stripes as a punishment for crime.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

EVENING SESSION—March 9th.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Spalding—Sinking Fund—To expedite the collection of the war claims of the State of Kentucky against the Federal Government. [Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are directed and authorized to use every prudent means which will, in their judgment, hasten the collection or settlement of the claim of Kentucky before the 30th June, 1871, when the general "appropriation for refunding to State expenses incurred in raising volunteers during the late rebellion," expires. In order to do so, they are authorized to employ whatever labor and assistance they may deem necessary, provided that all compensation for such assistance shall be contingent upon the collection, in part or whole, of the entire claim.] Passed.

Mr. Pearson—Penitentiary—Senate bill to provide for the erection of a warehouse for the Kentucky penitentiary, and to appropriate funds for its erection and completion. [Appropriates $28,311 for the purpose of building a block of warehouses, four in number, on ground owned by the State, immediately opposite the western wall of the penitentiary. James W. Tate, John Rodman and D. Howard Smith appointed commissioners to superintend the execution of said work.]

Mr. Chrisman offered an amendment that the commissioners shall on the 1st day of March, 1872, and on the same days in the years 1873, 1874 and 1875 issue to the contractor a certificate for one-fourth of the sum limited in this bill, if so much work has been done thereon within said time by the contractor, for which sum, if then paid in by the Keeper of the Penitentiary under his contract with the State as Keeper thereof, the Auditor shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer; but no warrant shall be drawn, or payment be made thereon by the Treasurer until the Keeper shall have paid into the Treasury the sum contracted by him to be paid thereon as Keeper of the Penitentiary: also strike out the 4th section of the bill. Rejected.

Mr. Cooper offered an amendment providing that the Keeper shall pay ten per cent. on the cost of said building, instead of six per cent., as provided in the bill.

And then the House adjourned.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

St. Louis Express leaves Bridge Depot at 9 a. m. Returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 7:50 p. m. Through Mail and Express leaves New Albany Depot at 6 a. m.

Returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 10:40 p. m.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive
3:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:20 P. M.
8:05 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
11.00 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:25 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:40 A. M.
4:55 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A. M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave.	Sundays excepted.	Arrive.
3:55 P. M.	Express (Daily)	10:40 A. M.
5:30 A. M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	6:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive
6 00 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:50 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	8:00 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8.25 A. M.	No. 13 Livingston Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:10 P. M.
3 30 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:35 A. M.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Elizabethtown for Horse Branch Station, 56 Miles. Leave at 2:30 P. M. Arrive at 11:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:35 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	8 15 A. M.
3:20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
11 2 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:55 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
5:10 P. M.	St. Louis (Daily)	8:45 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday)	10:45 P. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

Work on the Denver Railroad is progressing beyond Marysville, Kansas.

The California Pacific Railroad is surveying a branch from the Vallejo line through Sonoma county to Healdsburg and Santa Rosa.

In 1869 sixteen of the English railways carried, each, upward of five millions of passengers, exclusive of season ticket holders.

Various contracts have recently been let for work on the Peoria, Atlanta and Decatur Railroad. Only ten miles of this road remain to be graded.

The western terminus of the northern line of the Canada Southern Railway has been permanently located at a point opposite St. Clair, Michigan, by a resolution passed February 28.

A Philadelphia mechanic claims to have invented an apparatus for indicating when a car axle breaks and supporting it till the train can be stopped.

The time from New Orleans to New York, via Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Macon has been reduced to seventy-four hours, and the route is said to be monopolizing the through travel between those points.

The Knoxville and Charleston, the Knoxville and Kentucky, and the Rogersville and Jefferson Railroad companies, made an agreed decree in the Chancery Court, at Nashville, Thursday, which was consented to on the part of the State. The Chancellor fixed the value at which the roads named are to be sold.

The railroad progress made in this country is seen in the fact that the completed railroads of this country have increased since 1866 by more than twelve thousand miles, or at the rate of three thousand miles a year. It is computed that there are more than fifteen thousand miles of railroad contemplated, of which seven thousand five hundred miles are actually in progress. There are now about fifty thousand miles of railroad in the United States, and, by 1880, there will probably be one hundred thousand miles.

The "excursion car" "state of Georgia," arrived from Atlanta over the L. & N. R. R. last night, and will be open during to-day for inspection. It is a sleeping car, with smoking-rooms, parlors and vestibules most tastefully and elegantly arranged, and is among the finest and best cars to be seen on any railroad track in the Southern country, and is well worth the trouble of a visit to the L. & N. depot to look at. This is the first time this car has ever been here, and it will return to Atlanta to-night or next morning, and will probably not visit Louisville again.

The Des Moines (Iowa) Register has the following: "Thursday morning as the trains met at Avoca, on the Pacific road, where breakfast is taken, all hands jumped off Conductor Patch's train and went into the hotel, leaving the trains unattended. By some means the throttle of the engine on the westward-bound train flew open, and the train started at a lively pace, leaving the station at the rate of twenty miles per hour. Consternation was the order of a few minutes, when Conductor Patch took the engine attached to the other train and started in chase of the runaway train, catching up when at the top of the grade, and bringing it back to the station. Nothing is more lively than a runaway railroad train, especially when one is on the way to meet it, and the runaway folks know that it is coming. The sensations are peculiar and 'energizing.'"

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, March 10. }

This has been comparatively a quiet day in financial circles. The demand for money in regular business routine has been about as usual, but borrowers have not been very numerous or very urgent.

The rate for gilt-edged paper is 9 per cent. Other grades are shaved at about 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is quite heavy. The most of remittances made to our merchants at present is in New York exchange, while the demand is not very large, thus causing a surplus to accumulate, which the banks sell to each other at 1-10 to ⅛ discount, but they sell at the counter at par to 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Came in quite freely to-day, but there was only a light demand. It opened at 111⅛ and closed at 111⅛.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling
Gold	110⅝	111⅛
Silver halves and quarters	106	
Silver dimes	104	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—The market was quiet to-day, and the fluctuations in quotations were unimportant.

	Buying.	Selling.
Coupons, '81	114⅛	@115⅛
" '62	111⅝	@112⅝
" '64	110⅝	@111⅝
" '65	111	@112
" new '65	109⅝	@110⅝
" '67	110	@111
" '68	110⅝	@111⅛
10-40s	108⅝	@109⅝
Currency 6s	113⅛	@114⅛

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the days stated:

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Ad.	De.
Coupons, '81	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	..	..
" '62	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	⅛	..
" '64	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	..	..
" '65	111⅝	112	112	..	..
" '65 (new)	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	..	..
" '67	110⅝	111	111	..	..
Coupons '68	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	..	..
10-40 coupons	109	109⅛	109⅛	..	..
Cy 6s	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are quiet with little change in price.

Nashville railroad stock is still in demand, but there is none on the market. Preferred stock is firm, but both buyers and sellers are obstinate; the former offering 89c and the latter holding at 90c.

Bank of Kentucky stock is changing hands in small amounts, and Merchants Bank stock is actively inquired for.

MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS.—This class of securities are now being offered very freely in this market, and large amounts are being sold by Samuel McKee, No. 206 Main street, as also by the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky. They are a class of securities which are attracting the attention of capitalists, and parties engaged in selling them in this market invite a close investigation into their merits. The St. Louis Times of the 9th instant, referring to these securities, says:

"As a most valuable element in our system of public improvements, we have taken pleasure heretofore in representing these securities to be, almost without discrimination, among the safest of those offered to Western bond buyers.

Were they placed on the market upon the basis simply of ordinary county debts, without the further security that they are issued as stock subscriptions to roads which have either been built or are in rapid progress, they would deserve high confidence, as the taxable wealth of those counties which have had their bonds on this market has increased in value within four years 60 to 80 per cent. But they have been issued to roads which are daily increasing the value of property within their borders, and which are important links in the system rapidly rendering St. Louis the greatest railway center in the Union. On this account it was due that St. Louis should feel interested in obtaining the best possible figures for the aid granted by the counties. At first it was feared even here that repudiation in one shape or other would be the result, but the caution with which the counties have loaned their names, the promptness with which all interest has been met, and the disposition shown already or some to reduce their debt by prepayment, has rendered them among the most active securities on the market for the amount offered.

That there is no fear of repudiation for political reasons, the evidence is ample in that they are freely taken as collaterals, at good rates, by our banks, and that a large proportion of the sales have been made in this city. We were to-day informed that responsible parties were ready to loan 65c on Vernon countys and 75c on Cass and Callaways. Such is the best exhibition of confidence.

Not a few of these bonds are bringing prices equal to those on Missouri 6s, the inducement being the equal certainty with which the higher rates of interest they bear are paid. There are now upon the market in first hands a very small amount of these issues, and the excellent character they have borne should induce our capitalists to regard them with the favor they deserve as among our best investments.

COMMERCIAL.

The general markets exhibited a good degree of activity, and it is evident that for miscellaneous merchandise trade is steadily increasing. Buyers from Texas and Arkansas are here in considerable force, and are finding stocks entirely satisfactory. Within the next ten days the spring trade will be fully inaugurated, and buyers will be in the market from the various sections of the South.

The cotton market was weaker to-day, the slight advance of yesterday not being maintained.

In provisions only a limited order demand was reported, and the market exhibited but little animation. At other points telegraphic advices were not calculated to strengthen the views of holders, though there seems to be no special inclination to press stocks upon the market. A new feature in the provision business is the curing of

BUFFALO MEAT,

which is now being done to a limited extent by Messrs. McFerran, Armstrong & Co. It is put into sweet pickle, the same as they cure beef. That designed for drying is prepared by taking out the bone, and when ready for sale will be canvased. Operations this year are experimental, but the indications are that during next winter a very large business in curing buffalo meat in this market will be done. The herds of buffalo during the season have been more numerous than last season, and with the needle gun now used by hunters it is not difficult to bring down as many as are wanted, and the hunter can select his game, taking only the best.

The flour market continues firm and active. Local dealers are buying liberally, and a fair shipping demand is reported.

The grain market is steady and wheat is selling at full prices.

There is a firmer feeling in hay and the indications are that prices will advance.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	50	67
Bacon, tcs	26	47
Bacon, casks	157	94
Butter, pkgs	30	30
Barley, sacks	74	..
Bagging, pcs	67	4
Cotton, bales	1590	1112
Coffee, bags	240	322
Cheese, bxs	26	17
Candles, bxs	52	61
Cement	..	713
Corn, sacks	199	38
Cattle, head	1	28
Dried fruit, pgs	55	5
Eggs, bbls	288	12
Flour, bbls	131	314
Feathers, sacks	43	34
Hides, bdls	116	339
Hay, bales	188	173
Horses, head	9	9
Lard, tcs	..	3
Lard, kegs	41	6
Malt, sacks	273	..
Mules, head	..	21
Molasses, bbls	22	20
Mackerel, pkgs	76	22
Nails, kegs	527	198
Offal sacks	2	20
Oats, bags	137	89
Oil, bbls	166	279
Pork, bbls	..	12
Pork, pieces	2519	918
Potatoes, bbls	224	210
Sugar, hhds	51	6
Sugar, bxs	91	65
Seeds, bgs	128	246
Tobacco, hhds	456	321
Tobacco, boxes	244	283
Whisky, bbls	431	465
Wheat, sks	673	..
Wool, bags	10	..

The Markets.

APPLES—The demand is fair and prices are well maintained. Sales are made at $5@6 per bbl for fair to choice qualities, and some sales of fancy lots to hucksters are reported at $7 per bbl.

ALCOHOL—Is quiet at $1 85@1 90 per gallon in bbl lots.

BUTTER—A good demand for country butter is reported, and prices rule firm at 24@30c per lb for prime to strictly choice lots in good packages. Common to fair butter commands 18@22c per lb. Western reserve is steady at 28@33c per lb.

BAGS—The market is unchanged in every respect with a moderate demand. We quote seamless cotton at 30 to 55c for 2,2½ and 3-bushel bags. Burlaps from 17 to 24c for 2, 4 and 5-bushel. Gunnies are quiet at 20 to 23c for original packages and resewed.

BEESWAX—Prices are unchanged, and receipts meet with ready sale at 27@28c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet, and light sales are reported at $60 to $80 per ton.

BEANS—Are in fair demand, and dealers quote at $1 75@2 25 per bushel for common white and prime navy qualities.

BARK—Is steady, and prime qualities command 10 to $12 per cord.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand is light. We quote at $5 75@6 00 per barrel and 3½@4½c per pound in sacks.

BATTING—Stocks are ample with a light demand at 20@21c for extras; 18@19c for No. 1, and 15@16c per pound for No. 2.

BAGGING—The market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Sales on orders are made at 23@24c per lb. For large lots sales could be effected at 20@22c for flax and hemp bagging.

COAL—Is steady. We quote Pittsburg coal to the city trade at 17c per bu or $4 25 per load for Pittsburg coal, 11½@12c by barge load and 13c by boat load; Pomeroy coal is held at 10c by barge load.

COTTON YARNS—Prices are unchanged with light sales. We quote Southern and standard brands: No. 500 at 13@14½c, No. 600 at 11@12c, No. 700 at 9@10c, and pound yarns at 28@30c.

COFFEE—The demand for Rio coffee is fairly active, and prices rule firm with an upward tendency; stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote Rio at 17 to 22c for fair to fancy grades, Laguayra at 19@20c, and Java at 25½@27½c per pound.

CORNMEAL—Rules firm at 65@70c per bushel for bolted and $3 75@4 00 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—The market was again weak to-day and prices lower, the advance reported yesterday not being maintained. Transactions were of limited importance. We quote:

Middling	13½@
Low middling	12 @
Good ordinary	11 @
Ordinary	10 @

CANDLES—Are in good request and prices of star and tallow rule steady. We note sale of 50 boxes 12-oz star at 12c. We quote full-weight star candles at 16@17c, 12-oz at 12@13c, 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow candles at 12@13c.

CHEESE—Stocks of the various qualities are ample to meet the wants of the trade and prices are firm. We note sale of 60 boxes Factory at 16@16½c. We quote New York factory at 16@16½c. Ohio factory at 15@16c per pound. English dairy at 15@16c, Tom Thumb at 23@24c, pine apple at 26@28c, nutmeg at 18@20c, and fancy English dairy at 16@16½c.

CANNED FRUIT—Prices are unchanged. We quote 2-lb. can peaches at $2 75@3 per doz. Tomatoes at $2 25@2 40.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good request, and prices rule firm at 10@12c for half peaches, and 7@8c for quarters. Apples are steady, and in good demand at 4@4½c.

EGGS—Receipts are liberal, and sales are made at 17@18c per dozen. We note sale 1,800 dozen at quotations, shipper's count.

FLAXSEED—Is unchanged, and sales are made on arrival at $1 70 per bushel.

FEATHERS—The market rules firm at 70@72c per lb for good to prime lots. Dealers are giving the preference in their purchases to cotton sacks.

FISH—Prices rule steady. We quote: Mackerel are steady at $23@26 for medium in bbls; kits are held at $2 75@3 for No. 1; white fish are steady at $7 75@8 25 for Nos. 1 and 2; cod fish are steady at 6¾@7½c per lb.

FURS AND PELTRIES—Receipts are liberal and prices steady. We quote:

Prime Raccoon Skins	35@50c
" Mink "	$1 50@2 50
" Opossum "	5c
" Gray Fox "	20c
" Wild Cat "	25c
" Otter "	$3 50@4 00
" Beaver "	50c@$1
" Muskrat "	5c
Deer, " per lb	15@25c
Sheep, " wool on	40@90c

FLOUR—The market is strong, with a good local and shipping demand, and stocks of all grades are improving, though there is still a deficiency in medium qualities. Sales to-day reached 580 bbls assorted grades, and we continue to quote:

Fine	$4 75@5 00
Superfine	5 25@5 50
Extra	5 50@6 00
Extra family	6 00@6 50
A No. 1	6 75@7 25
Fancy	7 50@8 25
Rye flour	5 75@6 00

GINSENG—Is in good request and command 70@73c per lb for strictly prime lots.

GRAIN—WHEAT—The market for all descriptions of wheat rules firm and active, and receipts meet with quick sale at full quotations. We note sale of 2,000 bushels from store at quotations. Red wheat commands $1 30 to 1 38 for Mediterranean, amber and hill, and white wheat $1 30@1 40 per bu on arrival. Sales are made from store at $1 30 to 1 50 per bu.

CORN—Is steady, and dealers are prepared to respond to the wants of the trade. Sales of shelled are made at 68 to 70c, sacks included, and for large quantities better quotations could be obtained. Ear corn commands 60c on arrival, and 63@65c from store.

OATS—Are in good request, and quotably unchanged. We quote at 55@57c in bulk, on arrival, and 60c from store. Sales are made at 63@65c from store, sacks included.

RYE—Is in fair demand and firm at 90@95c on arrival, and 90c from store.

BARLEY—The market is quiet but steady. We quote No. 1 fall at $1 and No. 2 at 75@90c on arrival, and $1 05@1 10 for No. 1 from store, and 90c @$1 for No. 2. No. 2 spring barley is held at 75c on arrival and 90c@$1 from store.

MALT—Is in fair request. We quote fall malt No. 2 at $1 20@1 25; Nos. 1 and 2 spring at 90c@$1 05; rye malt at $1 10@1 15, and corn malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY—Is in fair demand and firm. Sales are made, delivered on the car, at $20 50 to $21 per ton for choice timothy, and $18 50@19 on wharf.

HIDES—Are in good demand and prices are maintained. We quote dry flint at 18@19c; dry salted at 16@17c, and green salted at 9@9½c per lb.

HOMINY—Is steady. We quote at $4 25@4 50 per bbl; grits are steady at $5 25@5 50 per bbl.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are quiet at 5½@6c per pound.

IRON—We quote: Bar, lb, 3 C, 3¼@4; Bar, lb C C, 4@4½; Hoop, coopers, 5½@6; Sheet, 5½@8½; Boiler, 8@9; Nail rod, 9@9½; Castings, 4@5½; Pulleys, 8@9.

STEEL—Cast, per lb, 18@22; American blister, 11@12; German, 12@15.

PLOW-WINGS AND SLABS—Steel plow slabs 9@10c; iron plow wings 6½c; steel plow wings 9@10c; iron plow slabs 6c.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—We quote shoes at $5 25@6 00 and mule shoes at $6 50@7 00.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks are ample, including all the favorite brands. We quote Virginia brands at 63c@$1 15; Kentucky brands at 62@75c; Missouri brands at 65@70c per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—A fair demand for New Orleans molasses is reported, and sales are made at 65@75c, and stocks are ample. Sirups are steady at 55c@$1 15 per gal as to brand.

NAILS—Are in good demand and prices rule firm. We quote 10d and 40d nails at $4 25@4 50 per keg; horseshoe nails at 18@28c, as to quality.

ONIONS—A good demand is reported and prices are steady at $3 50@4 per bbl.

OILS—Prices are unchanged. We quote linseed at 95c@$1 per gallon; lard oil—Nos. 1 and 2 at 90c@$1 15; coal oil at 24@28c per gallon.

OFFAL—Prices are firm, and we quote bran at $20 per ton.

POTATOES—The market rules firm at previous quotations and a good demand is reported. We quote peach-blows and russets at $3 50@3 75 per bbl in 2-bu bbls, and $4@4 25 in 2½-bu bbls. Some peach-blows are in the market, in sacks, and are held at $1 50 per bushel.

PEANUTS—The market is firm, and a good demand is reported at 6½@7c per lb.

POULTRY—We quote live chickens at from $2 50 to $4 50 per dozen; dressed, $4 to $4 50; turkeys, 10@17c per lb on arrival.

PROVISIONS—The market to-day was quiet, the order demand being light and prices with unimportant exceptions being the same as yesterday. Advices from other points were well calculated to inspire confidence, but dealers incline to the opinion that the bottom is about reached and that a favorable reaction cannot be long deferred. Mess pork rules at about yesterday's prices and sales include 120 bbls at $21 50, 70 bbls at $21 75@[illegible] rump at $17@18. Transactions in bacon on orders include 75 casks clear rib sides at 11½c, 25 do clear sides at 12c; shoulders were held at 9¼@9½c packed; we note sales of 100,000 lbs clear rib sides at 11c loose, at an early hour; at the close better figures could be had. We give the following as inside quotations for round lots packed: shoulders 8½c, clear rib sides 11c, and clear sides 11½c. In bulk meats very little was doing to-day and we give yesterday's quotations for jobbing lots: shoulders at 8½c; clear rib sides at 10⅞@10½c, and clear sides at 11c. Inside quotations for round lots were: shoulders 7¾c, clear rib sides 10¼c, and clear sides 10½c, packed. Sales include 100,000 lbs bulk shoulders at 7¾c loose, and 200,000 lbs bulk clear rib sides at 9¾c, loose.

Hams are steady with a moderate demand, and we quote sugar-cured at 16@16½c, canvased. Plain sugar-cured 15c, and plain, dry-salted, 14@14½c.

Lard is steady at 12½@13c for prime leaf in tierces, and 14@14½c in kegs.

SUGARS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans sugars, and stocks are ample to meet the wants of buyers. Sales are made in round and jobbing lots at 9½@13c, per lb. Demerara sugars are steady at 12½@13c. Refined sugars are in ample supply and steady. We quote hard standard at 14⅛@14½c; A's at 13½c@13¾; B's at 13⅛@13½c; extra C's at 13@13⅛c; C's at 12¾@13⅛c.

SOAP—Prices are steady with a fair demand. We quote German No. 1 at 8@8½c, No. 2 at 7@7½c, and rosin at 5½@6c. Yellow erasive soap at 10c and Russian at 9@10c per lb.

SEEDS—There is a fair demand, and clover is firm at $7@7 25 per bu, and timothy at $6 50, with a good demand. Other seeds are steady, and we quote:

Sapling clover seed per bush	$9 00
Common clover	6 85@7 00
Timothy seed	@6 50
Orchard grass	2 40@2 50
Clean blue grass	1 15@1 25
Extra do	1 75@2 00
Red top	1 25@1 35
Millet	1 50@1 75
Hungarian	1 50@1 75
Buckwheat	1 50
Spring wheat	1 50
Spring barley	1 50

SEED POTATOES—Prices are steady. We quote:

Russets at, per bbl	$3 75@4 00
Peach Blows at, per bbl	4 00@
Buck Eye at, per bbl	4 25@
[illegible] per bbl	4 25@
Early Goodrich at, per bbl	4 25@
Early Rose at, per bbl	5 25@5 50

SEED OATS—The demand continues active and prices are fully maintained. We quote:

White, per bush	65 @ 70
Black	75
Norway oats	1 25
Surprise oats	1 10

WHISKY—A very light demand for highwines is reported at 85@86c, tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market was active to-day, and the sales at the six auction warehouses amounted to 337 hhds, and prices for all grades were fully maintained throughout. The following counties in Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana were represented to-day in the offerings, viz:

KENTUCKY.

Daviess, Simpson, Green, Marion, McLean, Caldwell, Graves, Grayson, Ohio, Meade, Hancock, Butler, Edmonson, Taylor, Ballard, Barren, Hart, Henderson, Trimble, Trigg, Cumberland, Metcalfe, Breckinridge, Logan, Warren, Monroe, Henry and Owen.

TENNESSEE.

Robertson county.

INDIANA.

Washington, Spencer and Brown.

The large sales in this market for foreign and domestic account have so reduced stocks in New York that dealers in that city have expressed the conviction that they will be compelled to look to Louisville for their supplies—and this fact adds to the importance of Louisville as a market, and that it is the most important in the country must of necessity be universally admitted at an early day. The following is the classification of offerings today and prices obtained:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 84 hhds: 20 hhds Daviess county leaf at from $6 60 to 13; 20 hhds Daviess county trash and lugs at from 5 70 to 6 50; 4 hhds Ballard county leaf at 10, 10, 5 10 and 7 50; 2 hhds Washington county (Ind.) leaf at 7 10 and 6 30; 8 hhds Brown county (Ind.) common leaf and lugs at from 5 35 to 6 40; 1 hhd Spencer county (Ind.) lugs at 5 80; 1 hhd Tennessee common leaf at 6 75; 1 hhd Simpson county leaf at 6 70; 3 hhds Barren county leaf at 7 80 and 6 60; 2 hhds Barren county lugs at 5 90 and 5 20; 1 hhd Green county leaf at 6 40; 1 hhd Green county lugs at 5 50; 4 hhds Hart county leaf at 7 50, 7 40, 7 30 and 7 10; 3 hhds Marion county leaf at 7 70, 6 10 and 6 40; 1 hhd Marion county lugs at 5 85; 3 hhds Henderson county trash at 5 35, 5 15 and 5 10; 1 hhd McLean county lugs at 6 30; 1 hhd Trimble county common leaf at 7; 2 hhds Trimble county trash at 5 85 and 5 35; 3 hhds Caldwell county leaf at 7 40, 7 40 and 6 40; 2 hhds Caldwell county lugs at 6 and 5 65; 1 hhd Trigg county leaf at 8 10.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 73 hhds: 1 hhd Graves county medium leaf, $10 00; 4 hhds Cumberland county lugs, $5 45, 5 50, 5 65, 5 65; 3 hhds Grayson county lugs and common leaf, $5 45, 6 20, 6 50; 4 hhds Illinois lugs, $5 40, 5 50, 5 75, 5 75; 2 hhds summer county (Tenn.) lugs, $5 45 and 6 10; 2 hhds Metcalfe county lugs and common leaf, $5 80 and 7 00; 3 hhds Ohio county lugs, $5 15, 5 55, 6 65; 1 hhd Barren county common leaf, $7 20; 3 hhds Indiana trash, $5 05, 5 15, 5 20; 1 hhd Hart county lugs, $6 30; 8 hhds West Tennessee lugs and common leaf, $5 55, 6 00, 6 70, 6 20, 5 75, 6 20, 6 80, 6 30; 19 hhds Breckinridge county lugs and common leaf, $5 25, 5 75, 5 10, 5 30, 5 60, 5 25, 5 35, 5 85, 5 40, 5 55, 6 20, 5 70, 6 10, 6 20, 6 20, 6 30, 6 10, 6 50, 8 80; 22 hhds Green river lugs and common leaf, $5 15, 5 45, 5 70, 6 10, 6 40, 6 30, 5 45, 5 50, 6 10, 6 30, 6 60, 5 45, 5 60, 6 10, 6 60, 6 70, 5 45, 6 00, 7 00, 6 60.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 68 hhds: 9 hhds Daviess county lugs at $6 10, 6, 6 75, 5 90, 5 65, 5 60, 6 90, 6 90, 6 30; 6 hhds Daviess county common leaf at $6 60, 7, 7 60, 7 90, 7 10, 7 10; 6 hhds Meade county common leaf at $6 50, 5 60, 5 90, 5 80, 5 40, 5 60; 6 hhds Logan county common to good leaf at $12, 7 50, 8 20, 7 10, 7 30, 8 25; 11 hhds Logan county lugs at $6 20, 5 70, 5 60, 6 10, 5 60, 6 50, 6 10, 5 90, 5 90, 6 00, 5 50; 8 hhds Green county common leaf at $6 90, 6 70, 5 50, 6 90, 6 50, 5 90, 6 40; 8 hhds Hart county common lugs at $6 30, 6 30, 5 80, 5 60, 5 55, 5 60, 6 20, 6 60; 3 hhds Hart county common leaf at $8, 7 80, 7 80, 7 20, 7 30, 7 60, 7 60; 7 hhds Simp on county common lugs at $5 40, 6 20, 6 90, 6, 6 80, 6 70, 6 50.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 70 hhds on Thursday: 6 hhds Logan county leaf at $10 00, 7 50, 7 00, 7 00, 8 20, 8 40; 8 hhds Logan county lugs at $6 30, 5 85, 5 85, 6 00, 5 20, 6 00, 5 70, 5 90, 6 50; 2 hhds Hart county lugs at $8 95, 7 30; 2 hhds Hart county lugs at $6 60, 6 70; 9 hhds Todd county lugs at $6 80, 6 90, 6 30, 6 00, 6 00, 6 40, 6 90, 5 75, 5 85; 7 hhds Barren county lugs at $5 60, 6 20, 5 75, 5 80, 5 90, 6 00, 5 90; 7 hhds Barren county leaf at $7 50, 7 60, 7 00, 6 60, 7 40, 6 80, 7 50, 7 75; 4 hhds Green county leaf at $9 60, 8 40, 8 30, 7 70; 6 hhds Green county lugs at $6 80, 6 50, 6 50, 6 10, 6 50, 6 50; 3 hhds Adair county lugs at $6 30, 6 50, 6 30; 3 hhds Adair county common leaf at $7 00, 7 00, 7 20; 5 hhds Daviess county low lugs at $5 45, 5 45, 5 05, 5 15, 5 15; 7 hhds Ohio county lugs at $6 30, 6 80, 7 80, 5 80, 5 75, 6 40, 6 20; and 2 boxes Logan county at $17 75, 15 25.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 43 hhds: 16 hhds Daviess county new lugs at $5 05 to 5 60; 8 hhds McLean county new lugs at $5 10 to 5 50; 1 hhd McLean county new leaf at $6 20; 2 hhds Hancock county new lugs at $5 10 to 5 20; 2 hhds Hancock county new leaf at $6 50 to 6 80; 1 hhd Graves county new leaf at $7 90; 4 hhds Logan county new lugs at $5 35 to 5 60; 4 hhds Logan county new leaf at $6 20 to 6 55; 4 hhds Warren county new lugs at $5 55 to 5 80; 1 hhd Warren county new leaf at $6 90; 2 hhds Indiana new lugs at $5 10 and 5 65.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 23 hhds: 1 hhd Butler county lugs at $5 35; 1 hhd Monroe county lugs at $5 80; 2 hhds Edmonson county lugs at $5 80 and 5 55; 8 hhds Warren county lugs and leaf at $7, 6, 7 70, 7 70, 5 30, 6 20, 5 40, and 7 40; 1 hhd Robertson county (Tennessee) leaf at $8; 1 hhd Larue county common leaf at $6; 3 hhds Barren county leaf at $7 50, 6 80, and 6 60; 2 hhds Logan county lugs and common leaf at $6 20 and 7 10; 3 hhds Hart county lugs and common leaf at $6, 6 40, and 5 95; 1 hhd Henry county lugs at $4 80.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 16 hhds: 2 hhds Hancock county medium leaf at $7 10, 7 40; 2 hhds Trigg county low leaf at $6 80, 7 40; 1 hhd Hart county low leaf at $7 40; 1 hhd Warren county low leaf at $7 10; 2 hhds Warren county lugs at $5 60, 5 85; 1 hhd Taylor county low leaf at $6 60; 1 hhd Logan county lugs at $5 65; 1 hhd Indiana lugs at $6 00; 1 hhd Indiana stems and trash at $2 00; 1 hhd Simpson county lugs at $5 35; 1 hhd Owen county trash at $5 50; 1 hhd Barren county low leaf at $7 20; 1 and Hart county lugs at $6 30.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 10, 1871.

We have to record a scarcity of live stock during the past week. The market has been active and an advance has been reached in the cattle market. The markets East have been undergoing no material change. The supply is fully equal to if not in excess of, the demand, and, consequently, good shippers at this point will not bring any more than choice butchers' stuff. There has been an advance of fully 50 cents on the 100 lbs for the medium and choice of butchers' cattle. There is scarcely a bullock of any kind now in pens for sale. We are satisfied that parties who have cattle for sale would do well to put them on the Monday market, as the butchers are almost out of cattle. We quote for best grades of butchers' stuff, such as cows, heifers and steers, $6 to $6 25; second quality, $5 25 to $5 75; medium, $4 50 to $5, and common and rough, $3 50 to $4 per cwt. gross. Cows—Fresh milkers sell as to quality, from $35 to $75.

SHEEP—The market has been well supplied. The demand is only fair for shipping purposes. We quote for heavy, well-fatted at $5@5 50; second quality $4@4 50 per cwt gross; mixed lots sell at $3 50@3 00 per head.

HOGS—The market remains quiet. All sell about as fast as they arrive. We quote for best corn-fed, weighing from 250 to 300 pounds, $7 25@7 75; light sell at a wide range from $6 25 to $7 per cwt gross.

MULES—There are but few now being shipped South. Good, heavy, well-broke stock commands fair prices, while light, green stock is selling slow and at low prices.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	289
Sheep	906
Hogs	850
Mules	84
Total	2,129

REPORTED BY SOUTHERN STOCK YARD COMPANY.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle during the past week have been very light. There has not been enough on the market the last few days to meet the demands of butchers, and prices have advanced from 25c to 50c per 100 lbs on the best cattle. Thin and rough sell from 3@4c; fair to good at 4½@5c, and for the best grades of butchers' stuff 5½@6c. Extra smooth steers and heifers would bring 6½c. Shipping cattle—none selling. Oxen sell at from 4½@5½c; smooth, heavy, well-fatted steers, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, 6@6½c.

HOGS—There is but little doing in this branch of trade. Eastern markets being so low that shippers can't take hold to make any money. Thin, half-fatted hogs sell at from 6 to 6½c; heavy, well-fatted hogs sell at from 7 to 7½c, but few bringing the last-named prices.

SHEEP—There are but few sheep coming in at present. Market ruling good for nice butchers' sheep. Prices ranging at from $2 50 to 3 25 per head for common mixed lots; fair to good butchers' sheep per hundred 3½ to 4½c; and for the best smooth, well-fatted 4½ to 5c; heavy well-fatted, 120 to 140 pounds average, 5 to 6c.

HORSES AND MULES—There are some few of this stock shipping to the Southern markets, which are bringing fair prices for good broke stock. Young and unbroke mules are hard to sell.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	397
Hogs	687
Sheep	423
Horses and mules	163
Total	1,675

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1871.

The Sunday Courier-Journal.

The Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL is intended to be entirely separate and distinct from our regular daily edition. No advertisements are inserted in it unless specially ordered, and subscribers in Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville who take but six papers per week will not be entitled to the Sunday paper as one of them. For the six papers they will be charged by the carriers 25c per week, and when they also take the Sunday paper the price is 30c per week.

Our Sunday paper is sent to subscribers by mail only when specially ordered.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A LITTLE girl was gored by a vicious cow, and badly though not dangerously injured, near Rouse's cottage, on the Fountain Ferry road, yesterday afternoon.

EMMA FARRELL, a colored woman, was arrested yesterday by Officer Harding, on the charge of picking the pocket of H. Baker of $3 75 and lodged in First-street station.

IT may be interesting to know that Jno. Severs, who had fifty-five cents in money, was apprehended yesterday for drunkenness, by Mr. Schmitt, and conducted to First-street station.

THE alarm from station 61 at half-past nine last night was caused by a slight fire in a small frame near Eleventh and Grayson. Extinguished with a few buckets of water before the engines arrived.

YESTERDAY, in that delightful retreat, the Clay-street station, Kate Sullivan was enjoying retirement from the busy world. The tablet which records the names of visitors stated that Kate was there for being drunk and disorderly. Hugh McCord was there also on a capias from the Circuit Court.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Nicolson Pavement Cases Decided Against the City of Memphis.

Memphis has a Nicolson pavement suit, or rather the contractors who laid the pavement on most of the principal streets have brought suits against the property-owners for their several pro ratas, under an assessment amounting to $1,380,000. In deciding one of these cases, special Chancellor Finnie said:

I can see no bar to complainants recovering the contract price of their work from the city of Memphis.

But these actions are not against the city. They are separate suits, instituted by the contractors and their assignees, against individual property-holders along the line of the streets paved, to recover from each owner the price of the pavement from the curb to the center of the street, according to an assessment by the City Engineer, made, not upon the valuation, but by the front foot of each lot. I am therefore constrained to believe that this work is not local but public and general; for the common good, and so extended. Not because it was needed by the property-holder on the line of the streets, nor intended for special benefit, but because it was "deemed necessary" by the city for the promotion of its commerce, and is therefore, in every sense of the word, a tax, to be levied and collected by the city as other taxes. Therefore the court decides that even if the tax for paving the carriage way should be assessed upon the owners of lots on a specified street, yet the assessment per front foot was not equal, but the tax should be upon all the property-holders on the street, ad valorem.

This decision makes the city of Memphis liable for the whole cost of the Nicolson improvement. Just how far it is based upon local laws different from ours we are not advised.

A SINGULAR SUICIDE.

Drowned in a Barrel of Rainwater.

In this day of crime the frequency of murders and suicides renders a recount of the particulars attending them a matter of mere passing thought, and the nonchalant manner in which a man slays his fellow-man, or the singular mode he adopts to "shuffle off the mortal coil," no longer excites our indignation or excites our surprise. The latest method of committing suicide was developed in this city yesterday. About nine o'clock a. m. a German flower gardener named Joseph Schwarz, who lived on Preston street, near the toll-gate, drowned himself in a hogshead of water. This he accomplished by climbing up beside the hogshead and plunging his body into the water head downward. The hogshead was about two-thirds full of water, the addition of the body filling it. When found, the body was in this position, the feet projecting over the chime of the hogshead. No cause is known for the rash act, and none have been assigned, except the usual speculative ones of financial trouble and domestic infelicity. Mr. Schwarz was about fifty-one years of age, and leaves a family consisting of a wife, a grown son and three daughters.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body soon after it was discovered, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the foregoing statement.

Cowardly Assault.

Selden G. Waggener, brother of D. B. Waggener, Esq., of our city, met with a very painful injury on the night of the 1st inst. in Cincinnati. He and a young friend had been over in Covington visiting a newly-married friend and his bride, and, returning to Cincinnati about 10 o'clock, as they were passing the corner of Pearl and Vine streets, they saw four men standing, but paid no attention to them. As they came opposite the men one of them turned suddenly and struck Mr. Waggener with a slung-shot on the right side of the face, knocking out a tooth and breaking his left jaw-bone. Mr. W. fell senseless, and when he recovered consciousness he found his friend, who had also been struck and stunned, and a stranger rendering him all the assistance possible. He reached the hotel without much difficulty, and his wounds were dressed by a physician of Cincinnati. On Saturday last he came to his father's at Frankfort, where he is now receiving medical attention. He will probably be well enough to attend to business about the 1st of April. The object of the assault was doubtless robbery, as the papers, &c., belonging to the young gentlemen were found scattered over the sidewalk where they were assaulted, but neither of them sustained any serious loss.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of Jefferson County Court for the week ending March 10, 1871:

Phil. Dalheimer to Maria B. Epp.
John W. Hutton to Mary Kelly.
O. W. Smith to C. T. Craft.
Jacob Fax to Rosa Schuler.
James B. Brady to Rebecca E. Manicu.
Chas. D. Bell to Annie M. Schwartz.
Thomas Black to Jeannette Mitchell.
Alex. B. Chapman to Mary E. Morgan.
John L. Blankenbaker to Emma Lee.
James W. Perry to Mary C. Stinson.
John Reider to Wilhelmina Schafer.
Chas. Huff to Louisa Jackson.
Jos. Kasd to Ann Kate McCrackin.
Wm. S. King to Caroline Quillman.
Samuel A. Bowers to Sue M. Helronymus.
Isaac Branon to Susan W. Miller.

COLORED.

David Ezell to Maria Greene.
John Davis to Julia Pope.
Gilbert Redden to Nancy Fedden.
Alfred Mundy to Elizabeth Miller.
Jos. Flint to Nancy Bradley.

Robbed in a House of Ill-Fame.

F. B. Hatfield, a countryman from Brownsville, Tenn., went to the house of ill-fame kept by Mollie McDonald, on Madison street, between Hancock and Clay, yesterday afternoon with $15,000, according to his statement, in his pockets. While there he was robbed of $1,000 by Mollie or some of the inmates of her den, which, however, he did not discover until he had left the house. He applied to the police, and detective Gallagher worked up the case. Mollie was arrested and the house searched, but none of the money could be found. The woman was placed in the First-street station-house, and at a late hour last night the money was returned to Hatfield and he left the city. He will not, therefore, appear against the woman in the City Court this morning.

The Killing Mania.

The City Court furnishes a dreadful record of bloodshed caused by the free use of pistol, gun or cold steel, by the Thugs in our midst. A young man was yesterday presented for drunkenness and carrying concealed a deadly weapon —a knife, which was found on his person when arrested. The knife was a murderous-looking instrument, having a huge clasp, and a blade like a double-edged dagger, and the attorney for the Commonwealth said that knife had then been produced for the third time in evidence. For the defense, it was urged that the knife could not be considered a deadly weapon; but the court was not inclined to take that view. An attorney in the court claimed the knife as his! A history of that knife would be interesting.

A Day of Death.

In addition to the suicide recorded in another column, a colored child, five years old, was accidentally smothered to death by its mother yesterday, on Washington street, between Campbell and Wenzel. The jury of inquest rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

On Kane street, between Logan and Swan, in Germantown, an old colored woman, 62 years of age, was chasing some pet chickens, and running into a neighbor's yard in pursuit, yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, when she suddenly fell dead of heart disease. She is very corpulent, and has complained of pains in her breast for some time. The jury summoned to sit upon the body returned a verdict stating that she died of disease of the heart.

Horse Talk.

An auctioneer, who is employed by one of the livery stables in this city to sell horses, expresses his idea of the culmination of all good qualities in an animal by saying it is the best that ever stood on four legs. The other day he met a friend whom he had not seen for some time, and accosted him with, "Ah, William, how are you? I haven't seen you for a long time. How's your mother?" To which William replied by saying that the old lady was dead. "Ah! is she? Well, more's the pity; for she was the best woman that ever stood on four legs."

Held to Answer for Murder.

Wesley Cable and James Graham were held to answer for murder without bail, before United States Commissioner Beatty, yesterday morning. These are the men charged with shooting Henry Clarke, the negro, at the Seventh-street toll-gate, last Saturday evening, which resulted in his death the next day.

THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

Meeting of Business Men at the Board of Trade Rooms Last Night—A Thin Attendance—Differences of Opinion.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The meeting of merchants and business men of the city at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday evening to consider the recent amendments made to the city charter by an act of the Legislature was poorly attended.

At eight o'clock, Mr. J. J. Porter, President of the Board of Trade, called the meeting to order. He said he had been asked to call this meeting by a number of business men who thought these amendments might materially affect the commercial interests of Louisville. It was for the committee to consider whether it was necessary or advisable to send a committee to the Legislature to petition that body to reconsider their action in the premises, and to see if there is any remedy at all or any grievance. The most objectionable clause is as follows:

Sec. 5. That section eighty of said charter be so amended that merchants who pay a license to transact their business in said city, for school purposes, be taxed on their goods and merchandise.

The apprehension is felt that when the tax is raised to an amount which places it upon a footing with real estate, the assessment will be so heavy that it will drive merchandise away from our city. It can be driven away more easily than anything else except capital, and we all know how easy capital may be driven from a commercial community.

When the Charter Convention was in session, said he, this question came before that body, and was brought before a meeting of merchants under circumstances like these, and a committee was appointed to make a report which was submitted expressing the opinion of most of the merchants of Louisville, and was, I believe, unanimously adopted by the Board of Trade. If desired, the report will be read by the Secretary.

The reading of the report was then called for, and the Secretary read the report of the committee to the members of the Charter Convention of date October 5, 1868.

Mr. Warren Mitchell offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, In an act of the General Assembly amending the charter of the city of Louisville, approved March 3, 1871, it was enacted that merchants who pay a license to transact their business in said city shall be taxed on their goods and merchandise, &c.; and,

Whereas, Said act burdens such merchandise with an additional tax that is not borne by any other species of property, inasmuch as the amount paid for license, under the increased rates fixed by the General Council of this city, represents about the same per centum of the capital as the total percentum severally levied on real estate and improvements for city purposes; and,

Whereas, It is unjust to discriminate thus against the most generally useful and beneficial form in which capital can be employed; and,

Whereas, The operation of said amendment will undoubtedly work injurious effects upon the mercantile prosperity of this city; therefore,

Be it resolved by the merchants of Louisville in Board of Trade Rooms assembled, That our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature are most earnestly and respectfully requested to urge the repeal of said amendments.

Mr. Barbee said that he understood there were a number of amendments, and among others one extending the term of the office of wharfmaster from one to two years, and called upon Mayor Baxter for information.

The Mayor said he thought there were a number of amendments but not materially affecting the merchants of Louisville. One was in reference to the election of Councilmen for two years instead of one. Another provides for a change of time in opening the polls on election day. Another was in reference to the fees of the officers of the Police Court. Another provided for the taxing of railroad depots and grounds which were exempted by a special act of the Legislature three or four years ago. He was in doubt in regard to the Police Court amendment, but he thought the rest were to the interests of the city of Louisville.

The amendment sent up to the Legislature was directly opposite to the one under consideration. Last year no tax was levied upon merchandise, and the School Board sued the city and the Court decided against them. Then, to avoid further litigation, we sent up an amendment providing against the taxing of merchandise; and I have been thinking that perhaps the copy was prepared wrong, and the word "not," in the phrase shall not tax, has been left out by the clerk. He had not heard from Frankfort for several days, and had thought that the President would probably send or telegraph to Frankfort to see if the amendment was correctly printed in the papers.

Mr. Warren said he had just seen the act, and was sure it was correctly reported here. The act passed by the Legislature required the levying of this tax, which he thought was needed by the city, and was intended by the Charter Convention.

Mr. Barbee wanted to know what amount of the taxes raised went to sustain the public schools.

Mr. Warren said he did not know the exact amount. He thought the amount received from the State last year was about $30,000. This would be increased this year by an increase in the value of property. This tax provided for in the amendment is to be levied as a residuary tax, deducting the amount of merchandise on which the merchant is indebted.

The Mayor said there was a tax of twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars, and an additional tax of eight cents for school-houses levied by the State. The whole may be stated in round numbers at $162,000. If the levy is made this year on merchandise and the increase of property, it will make an increase of the school fund of $86,000.

Mr. Barbee said he thought $100,000 a sufficient sum, and he did not think the merchants of the city could bear the additional levy.

Mr. Mitchell hoped the resolution would be accepted. He differed from Mr. Warren as to the meaning of the Charter Convention. He found that these taxes were always levied regardless of liabilities. The tax upon merchandise was too much, and business men would have to quit, as he intended to do this year. We now paid as much as men pay on real estate, and certainly we should not pay more.

On motion, the preamble and resolution were then adopted.

Mr. Mitchell moved that a copy of the report of the Board of Trade to the Charter Convention, together with a copy of the resolution, be sent to the Louisville delegation to the Legislature. Adopted.

On motion it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

A motion to appoint Messrs. J. M. Duncan, V. P. Armstrong, T. J. Tapp and Warren Mitchell a committee to go to Frankfort and urge the necessity of repealing the amendment under consideration, was then put and carried.

And then the meeting adjourned.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending March 10, 1871:

S. S. Meddis to John Hillinger, Hancock street, between Lampton and Breckinridge, 25 by 150 feet	$ 625 00
S. S. Meddis to F. Kirchdorfer, Hancock street, between Lampton and Breckinridge, 25 by 150 feet	625 00
P. Haag to L. Dillman, Lampton street, west of Vine, 25 by 180 feet	300 00
Susan P. Hepburn to D. Muenchenhagen, Underhill street, 20 by 105 feet	390 00
B. F. Alford to R. A. Claxton, Walnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, 27 3-12 by 209 feet	800 00
S. A. Gaar to Falls City Real Estate and Building Association, 10 acres in Jefferson county, Kentucky	7,812 00
James Finley to Daniel D. Roberts, lots Nos. 27, 28, 31, and 32 in Smith's subdivision	1,300 00
O. W. Erdman to E. P. St. John, Chestnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, 22 by 181 feet	1,050 00
Thos. Ward to Thos. Moran, Zane and Twelfth streets, 30 by 170 feet	600 00
Martin Willinger to Leonard Hussgen, Payne street, 50 by 165 feet	821 00
G. Barlesius to Christian Treger, Walnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, 25 by 25 feet	216 00
W. W. Hill to E. D. Hobbs, 2 roods and 11 poles in Jefferson county, Kentucky	150 00
L. Hussgen to M. Willinger, Spring street, 50 by 160 feet	500 00
John Langan to Pat Loftus, Dumesnil and Tenth streets, 25 by 100 feet	625 00
F. Lamke to Frank Fehr, Rogers street, 25 by 250 feet	2,000 00
W. P. Boone to Geo. L. Hoyes, Second street, West Louisville, 35 by 130 feet	250 00
P. Ahern to M. J. Ahern, Brook and Washington streets, one-half of 32 by 105 feet	2,500 00
N. B. Wynn to Nancy A. Brown, Lampton street, between Hancock and Clay, 21 by 97 feet	1,200 00
L. Lentz, &c., to J. C. McDowell, Irwin and Wood streets, 112 by 105 feet	900 00
W. L. McCampbell to D. T. McCampbell, Preston and Kentucky streets, 105¼ by 412½ feet	9,000 00
R. H. Courtney to Hy Nottemeyer, Hancock street, between Lampton and Breckinridge, 6 by 150 feet	147 00
Same to F. Nottemeyer, Hancock street, between Lampton and Breckinridge, 19 by 150 feet	465 50
John Haag to Charles J. Bartz, Madison street, between Campbell and Garden, 23 by 160 feet	2,200 01
H. Young to Fred. Riegel, Twentieth street, between Walnut and Gray, 30 by 96 feet	900 00
J. H. Rooke to A. J. Brecar, Grayson street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 25 by 200 feet	875 00
Jacob Worth to Fred. Rupp, Logan and Mary streets, 43 by 150 feet	1,118 00
W. B. Hoke to Martha A. Omer, 150 acres, Jefferson county, Ky	5,550 00
Thomas Mordue to F. C. Schubert, Mary street, 50 by 150 feet	500 00
Mechanics' Co-operative and Building Association to Charles Tinius, Rowan street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first, 30 by 200 feet	330 00
Martin V. McKinney to William A. Longworth, Eleventh street, between Broadway and Magazine, 16¾ by 115 feet	1,300 00
James B. Speed to S. R. Murray, Main street, between Campbell and Wenzel, 28 3-12 by 114 feet	3,828 00
Mechanics' Co-operative and Building Association to William H. Bowser, Duncan street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, 60 by 200 feet	720 00
Louis Urban to Martha Funk, Twenty-first street, between Walnut and Gray, 30 by 96 feet	2,050 00
S. Ullman to Mary Vollman, two houses and lots, Bank street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth	2,000 00
John P. Schneider to J. H. Wissing, Walnut street, Hancock and Clay, 24 by 165 feet	2,300

Honorably Acquitted.

Mr. C. C. Winter, of the Anzeiger, was honorably acquitted of the charge of perjury in the City Court yesterday. The prosecution grew out of a previous difficulty with a policeman, and the evidence wholly failed to sustain it.

☞ The Luxemburg question continues to excite great attention in Germany. The Berlin papers make no doubt that the transfer of the Grand Duchy is merely a question of time. The Cologne Gazette says that the Zollverein is indispensable to Luxemburg, and yet it cannot remain a member without joining the German Empire. Sooner or later it must choose between leaving the Zollverein and incorporation with Prussia, and it may be as well to prefer the latter alternative at once.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

Dora was repeated last night. For this afternoon the "Angel Child" will be produced, and for this evening—which closes the engagement of Mr. Jack—Henry IV., with Mr. Jack as Falstaff, will be repeated. The Louisville company dissolves with this evening's performance, and next week will be occupied by the Sargent Vaudeville Company, from the National Theater, Cincinnati, and which played recently a successful engagement in this city.

Proposed Entertainments.

We understand that a number of students in the Male High School propose to give a series of entertainments in a few weeks. A prominent part of the exhibition will be a full disclosure of all the tricks of the celebrated Davenport Brothers. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of a library for the Male High School. We hope the young gentlemen who have control of the matter will be entirely successful in their praiseworthy undertaking.

John G. Saxe.

Mr. John G. Saxe will give a lecture at Weisiger Hall, in this city, next Friday evening. Mr. Saxe is so well known as a poet that we need not enlarge upon his reputation. He is said to be a no less successful lecturer, and his subject for the evening mentioned—French Folks at Home—is certainly very attractive. The Lecture will be given for the benefit of the Workingwomen's Home, a worthy charity, and it is to be hoped and expected that it will be liberally encouraged.

THE RECENT HOMICIDE.

Preliminary Examination of George Harman.

COMMITTED TO ANSWER FOR MURDER.

Yesterday morning, at the City Court, George Harman appeared to answer the charge of stabbing and wounding John Long. Judge Price presided; T. L. Burnett, R. T. Durrett, and Selby Harney appeared for the defense, and Frank Hagan and Humphrey Marshall on behalf of the Commonwealth.

Henry Grothe was the first witness called. He stated that he lived at the White Mansion. Acted as bar keeper there. He saw Long and Harman there last Monday. They came in about 2 o'clock. Both were sitting on chairs at a table. A pistol fell from Long. He picked it up and attempted to put it in his pocket, when it fell again. Harman then picked up the pistol, put it on his chair and sat on it. Long wanted the pistol from Harman, who would not give it to him. They then got up and fooled around. Both fell down in the corner. When they got up, a knife fell on the floor and Harman took it up. He [witness] saw blood on Long's hand after the falling. Witness was here shown a large knife, with a buckhorn handle, and said that it resembled the knife then seen on the floor, and also said that a pistol—a large revolver—was like the one which Long attempted to recover from Harman.

By the Court—The parties were sitting on chairs talking when the pistol fell on the floor. Long picked it up and attempted to put it in his pocket, from which it fell again. Harman then picked it up and sat upon it. Long attempted to get it, and a scuffle ensued. Both men fell on the floor, Harman still having the pistol. When the parties got up the knife was seen on the floor and blood upon Long's hand. Harman still had the pistol. Harman picked up the knife, and Long went and sat on a chair by a table. Harman then proceeded to the table, stood by it, tapped the table with the knife and said: "Long, I am a good friend of yours." Long replied: "You a good friend—you be damned." Long then turned pale. Harman then took out a handkerchief and attempted to wipe the blood from Long's hand, and asked Long to come and take a drink. Long said he did not wish any. Harman urged him and led him to the counter. Theodore Droppelman, the proprietor, then came down stairs, and, after looking out at the front door for a policeman, took the pistol from Harman, who had it in his hand, behind him. Both parties were in the bar-room before the conversation immediately preceding the scuffle. Long did not fall again after he rose.

Further examined by Counsel—They had two drinks before in the establishment. When they came in first they were both a little intoxicated, but were talking quite friendly. Witness did not hear a hard word all the time. They were in the house from first to last about an hour. They came in about 10 o'clock and went out, then came in again. They stood talking on the sidewalk between the times about half an hour, or three-quarters. They came in the second time and went over to the counter and took a drink, and they had also a drink at the table while sitting on the chairs. Witness said that his name was Henry Grothe. Had been in the business since '66. He knew deceased, not intimately, but as a customer. Harman and he came to the house about one o'clock on Monday. They took a drink, and went out then on the sidewalk. After talking there some time they came in again. They were under the influence of liquor when they came in. They drank whisky both times. They sat down when they came in the second time at the middle table on the side next Third street.

The room is about 25 or 30 feet long and from 12 to 15 feet wide. The bar is to the left as you enter from Market street. The parties sat at a table on the right hand side of the room, about four or five steps from the side door. Saw the pistol first on the floor, when Long attempted to pick it up. Long sat at the end of the table, with his back to the bar; Harman at the side of the table, facing the bar. Both sat close together.

Long tried to put the pistol in his pocket when he first picked it up—first into his pistol pocket and then in his coat pocket. The pistol then fell. After that he saw Harman take the pistol and sit on it. Long asked the pistol from Harman. Did not hear the reply. Witness was behind the counter and did not hear all the conversation. Harman continued to sit on the pistol and refused to give it to Long. Both then got up. Long said "George, give me that pistol." Harman said "no." Long then took hold of the pistol and then a scuffle began, and they fell on the floor in the corner of the room. I was behind the counter at the time. The counter is on the left-hand side of the door entering from Market, and the corner on the right-hand side next the street. They scuffled to that place from the table. He saw no blows pass, nor the knife until it was on the floor. They were wrestling with the pistol. They were not a minute down on the floor in the corner. Long was on top of Harman all the time. He [witness] saw no pistol when they were down, nor any cutting done, as he went to look for a policeman. When they rose he saw blood on Long's wrist, but none on his face. Long then took a seat at the first table near Market street—not at the middle table, where they were sitting before conversing. Harman then went over to the table and said, "I am your friend," and Long said, "You my friend—you be damned!"

The scuffle took place towards Market street, and they fell in the corner as you enter from Market street. Long fell on the top of Harman. Both in the scuffle had hold of the pistol. After the scuffle saw the pistol in Harman's hand. Saw no knife until the scuffle was ended. Don't know how it fell. Saw blood on Long's hand and Harman pick up the knife and go to the table and strike it with the knife, when he said I am your friend, and Long said you be damned. He then wiped Long's hand with the handkerchief. Long looked pale. Harman tried to coax him up to the counter. Long was unwilling to come. Harman took him by the lapel of the coat and led him to the counter. They did not converse after coming to the counter.

Theodore Droppelman said that he was proprietor of the White Mansion. Long and Harman came in there on Monday about 10 o'clock. They took two drinks of whisky there and he waited on them himself, and afterwards, while he was sitting on a chair, his bar-keeper served them with another drink. Long and Harman then went out and were talking together on the sidewalk. He went up stairs to lie down for a while. About an hour afterwards his little girl came and told him that there was a fight in the bar-room. When he came down they [Harman and Long] were standing at the counter. Harman had a pistol in his hand. Witness passed out through the room to the front door to look for a policeman, but saw none at that time. He then returned and took the pistol from Harman, and, in his confusion, passed out of the Market-street door and re-entered the bar-room by the Third-street door, Harman following. Witness then gave the pistol to the bar-keeper, who put it in a drawer, and told Harman he could not get it until the next day. The police then came in.

Dr. Charles Sauter said he was resident graduate at the City Hospital. Had attended Long in company with Dr. Cummins. Long died on Wednesday, the 8th. Saw Long first on Monday last about three o'clock. The nature of the wounds was as follows: One wound in the abdomen, about two inches below the umbilicus to the left side, penetrating the cavity of the abdomen and wounding the bowels; another about two inches above the umbilicus, also penetrating the cavity of the abdomen and cutting an artery just below the stomach; and a third across the left wrist. All of these wounds might be produced by the knife shown. Both wounds in the abdomen were caused by stabbing. The wound on the wrist was a cut. The upper wound on the abdomen was the cause of death; the lower one was found to have been healing nicely, as was seen when the post mortem examination was made. Long had died of hemorrhage. Could not say whether Long was in oxicated or not at the time he first saw him. Long was very weak and faint. A post mortem examination was held.

J. S. Gallagher testified to the facts of the arrest of Harman at the White Mansion. At the station-house there were found upon him a knife and a large key.

Witness was acquainted with defendant. Did not think that he had much money.

Officer Smith, who was called upon to proceed to the White Mansion when on Green street, said that when he arrived at the bar-room he, with Officer Wooley, took charge of Long. Saw a wound on Long's wrist, but was not then aware of other wounds. Long made complaint while being led to the station-house about his bowels. Witness then noticed the cuts in Long's clothes. Long became so weak that the officers thought he would die on their hands. As soon as he was brought to the station-house he was searched, and a Derringer pistol, $2 80 in money, and a deck of cards were found in his possession. The cards were in a leathern case, which was cut through, as were also several of the cards. Long then lay down and appeared to suffer much. He was then examined to see the nature of his injuries. His clothes having been opened, the lower part of the shirt was wet with blood. When the shirt was raised the bowels were seen to protrude in a bunch from a cut in the abdomen below the umbilicus, and another cut was observed above, but from which no blood flowed externally.

The above was the main evidence adduced at the examination. On the motion of the counsel for the Commonwealth, the prisoner was committed to jail to await a trial on the charge of murder.

CITY BUSINESS.

Enterprising.

We are glad to see our young friends A. C. Lewis, formerly of the firm of Hastings & Lewis, on Main street, and Alex A. Lucas, for a long time deputy clerk of the Chancery Court in this city, associated together in the hat and fur trade. They have fitted up an elegant store on Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, No. 120, where they have just opened the most complete and elegant stock of hats, caps, &c., for gents, youths and children ever brought to this market.

It is their intention to keep constantly on hand all the latest styles in their line.

We bespeak for these young men a good trade, and hope the public will patronize them liberally.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Hon. Alvin Duvall and the Appellate Bench.

Having noticed in your Frankfort correspondence that the Hon. George Robertson is in such a condition as never again to be able to resume his seat on the appellate bench, I have thought that you would not consider it improper should "Old Garrard" speak the name of the man of her choice for that exalted position.

For integrity, legal ability and firmness there is no man in Kentucky superior to Hon. Alvin Duvall. His decisions, whilst on the bench, speak for themselves, and are but the index of the master intellect that produced them.

It is well known that when Judge Robertson was elected Judge Duvall was the choice of the people, and was ruled off for the odios of Burbridge, and it is now nothing more than just and right that he should be restored to the position he filled so ably in days past. "OTHO."

THE GILBERT WILL CASE.

The County Court Probate Docket.

Examination of the Executor.

V. B. Bartlett, executor, sworn—My first acquaintance with John Gilbert was in May, 1868; originating in a business transaction; was often consulted by him in regard to his business, and knew him well and intimately till the day of his death; he made my office, at the firm of Lane & Bartlett, his headquarters; I considered him perfectly sane and capable of transacting all the ordinary affairs of life; I was present when the first will was made; went for the attorney who drew the will, and assisted by communicating with the attorney during the time he was writing the will, by passing from him to Mr. Gilbert, back and forth; was also present when he signed the second will, which is a copy of the first.

Cross-examined—After explaining the nature of some mercantile transaction which made it necessary for the witness to prove his loyalty in order to procure the requisite authority, etc., the counsel for contestan s asked:

Q.—Did you continue loyal during the rest of the war?

A.—I was always loyal. I never liked to be classed with rebels. I thought war a poor remedy for the grievances of the South; but after it became a sectional war my feelings went South.

Q.—At what period were your sympathies alienated from the Federal cause? Was it before or after you proved your loyalty?

A.—There was no sudden change of feeling, and hence I can't recollect the exact period.

Q.—Who were your witnesses in establishing your loyalty?

A.—A Mr. Park was one. He went with me to the commander for that purpose.

Q.—What business have you been engaged in for the last two years?

A.—I was in the grocery business last summer until July. Since, I have been dealing in tobacco and whisky, as a wholesale liquor dealer in the latter.

Q.—You say you formed Mr. Gilbert's acquaintance in '68, did you do much business for him?

A.—He consulted with me almost daily, and I did much of his business in the way of lending money, securing debts, &c.

Q.—What was your usual rate of charges?

A.—I never charged him a cent in my life. Last April or May I borrowed of him two $1,000 bonds for thirty days, and repaid the amount when due. I had contracted to pay him his usual rate of interest, nine or ten per cent., but when we settled he only exacted six per cent., thus giving me the difference. This is the only remuneration I ever received, except once, when I made a loan for him to Morris, Southwick, & Co., and the rate per cent. was left to me. I charged them 18 per cent. because I thought they would stand it. He intended to divide this per cent. with me, but I don't think he ever did. I went to Illinois and furnished my own expenses.

Q.—How often did Mr. Gilbert visit you during the time of your acquaintance?

A.—He came to our store nearly every day while in good health, and when the weather would permit.

Q.—What amount did Mr. G. have out at interest during the last two years?

A.—About $25,000 that I knew of—these in sums from $500 to $4,000, and at various periods from "on call" to thirty, sixty and ninety days.

Q.—In all his business transactions he relied on you?

A.—Yes. Some I made as his agent, without consulting him. He purchased the "Two-Mile House" without my knowledge.

Q.—What was the condition of Gilbert's health in November, 1870?

A.—Very feeble. He was confined to his bed for several days about this time.

Q.—Did you have much conversation of a social character with the testator—was he in the habit of talking freely with you about other matters besides business matters—his private relations?

A.—He never did. I did not seek to know of them.

Q.—What part did you take in the purchase of his lot in Cave Hill Cemetery?

A.—He asked me to go out and select a lot for him, and to look at a certain monument as a model for his own when he died; his neice, Joan Rosell, went with me. This was in June of last year.

Q.—Did he talk to you of his relations with Joan Rosell? Ever tell you why he preferred her to his own children?

A.—He seldom spoke of her to me, when he did it was to praise her efficiency and devotion to him as a nurse.

Q.—Did he talk to you of his family; his children?

A.—Seldom. I remember he mentioned the name of his son Charles, who lived in Missouri, and he spoke of him as reckless, trifling, and a gambler. He seemed embittered against all of them.

Q.—You spoke in your examination direct, of the testator as of sound mind. Had you any means of comparing his mind before that stroke of apoplexy with itself after?

A.—I had not; not having known him before.

Q.—Please tell the court whether or not you felt a deep interest in establishing this will.

A.—In some of its provisions I do, in others the reverse.

Q.—Your reasons?

A.—Because it is his will.

Q.—Why should you like to see it fail in some respects, then?

A.—Because from what I know of the Gilbert family, I think it will be almost impossible to execute its provisions peacably and satisfactorily.

Q.—Are you aware you can resign your place as executor if you wish?

A.—I understand my rights and duties perfectly, and don't want any advice.

Q.—Have you not taken an active part in getting up the evidence in this case?

A.—I always do my best in whatever I undertake. I went to Fayette to get up depositions, &c., and was there at work four weeks.

Q.—Did you not go to negro quarters to hunt up evidence?

A.—No, sir; I am happy to say I found enough among the white people.

Q.—Did you tell Nelson Kapp, of Lexington, you had $90,000 of Gilbert's money in your possession?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever know of Mr. Gilbert giving W. H. Holmes, of Lexington, any money during his lifetime?

A.—He sent some money, several hundred dollars, to invest for the benefit of five or six old family negroes, on the contingency that the negroes would vote the Democratic ticket, or vote for a certain Mr. Graves, who was a Democrat; but the order was countermanded.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because he learned the negroes had voted the Radical ticket, and he thereupon had the order revoked. But he finally consented to let it go for the negroes' benefit, anyhow. The money, however, is still in Mr. Holmes' hands, as Mr. Gilbert's executor, I suppose.

Q.—You spoke of the Gilbert family; what has occurred to make you feel hardly toward them?

A.—Their conduct during this examination. They are trying to bring their father's memory into disgrace, and seem anxious to make it appear he lived in open sin with Miss Rosell.

Q.—Do you think it true that he did so?

A.—I know nothing of it. Have no facts to justify a belief one way or the other. I don't think about it at all.

Q.—Do you know what provisions for Joan Rosell Mr. Gilbert has heretofore made?

A.—I don't know of any. In June last Miss R. gave me $1,400 in old Kentucky bills to invest for her, which I did in the Second National Bank in her name. I don't know how she came by this money. She said she had had it for years.

Q.—Were there any investments made by Mr. Gilbert for her benefit?

A.—I know of one of $1,500 or $2,000, to secure which a mortgage was made by Mr. Pierce.

Q.—How much estate has Miss Rosell?

A.—Just before his death, she gave me $1,840 to invest for her, which I did at ten per cent. This sum, with the $1,400 and the Pierce debt, $1,500, make $4,540 of her own, independent of the will.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION.

Q.—Are you prepared to give the aggregate amount of the estate?

A.—It sums up between $85,000 and $90,000.

Q.—How much real estate?

A.—Two in Jefferson, one in Fayette and one in Georgia—four in all.

Q.—Which did he give to his niece, Miss Rosell?

A.—His lot on Main street, near Butchertown, valued at $4,500. Beside this, he devised her personal property, amounting in all to $500.

The case will not be concluded for several days, as there is a number of witnesses to be examined.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

FRIDAY, March 10.

James Jefferman, drunkenness, discharged.

Charles Miller, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $10. James Raymond, same; fined $5.

Charles Miller, carrying concealed a deadly weapon, discharged.

Charles Allis, Harriet Williams, and Lizzie Williams, peace warrant by Louis Williams; Lizzie Williams discharged and the others held in $100 to keep the peace for three months.

Josephine Williams, disorderly conduct; dismissed at defendant's cost. Henry Schwarzewals and Adam Taylor, same; dismissed.

S. Schaffer, assault and battery on Helen Wiginhouser; held to answer in $300 bond.

Joseph Gebbs, alias Fox, shooting and wounding Thomas Gunnel; held to answer in $300 bond.

Charles Klink, cutting and wounding Phil. Rice; discharged.

M. Stone, obtaining furniture worth $117 from J. W. Davis & Co. under false pretenses; continued until March 17th.

James Oglesby, stealing a watch worth more than $4 from Joe Wilson; continued until Tuesday.

George Harman, cutting and stabbing John Long with intent to kill; committed for trial on charge of murder.

Charles C. Winter, perjury; discharged.

Henry Moore, stealing a stove worth more than $4 from E. G. Taylor; continued until Monday.

Edward Hill, obtaining a gun under false pretenses from Charles Blakely, and a pistol from Moses Taylor; held to answer each charge in $250 bond.

Theodore Robison, obstructing Third street, near Broadway, with steps; continued one week.

Mary Williams, Harrison Simms, Gracie Simms, Katie Simms, and Zack Freeman, stealing money and clothing worth more than $4 from P. Mathews; continued until Monday.

Henry Simms, Kate Simms and Zack Freeman, stealing a stove worth more than $4 from Mrs. Merritt; continued until Monday.

Kate Donnelly, disorderly conduct; held in $100 for one year; sent to St. Xavier's school.

J. Sues & Son, obstructing Fourth street, between Main and Market, with buggies on March 4th; discharged.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

ORDERS AND DECREES IN SUBMITTED CASES.

Simon Bosser vs. W. B. Stempfel; response of Stempfel insufficient; rule against him made absolute, and attachment ordered.

John Hehl vs. N. Simmons; demurrer to petition overruled.

John T. Moore vs. M. A. Rousseau et al.; remanded for answer of infant children and heirs of L. H. Rousseau.

James W. Cochran vs. J. A. Elliott and wife; demurrer of J. A. Elliott to petition sustained, and on J. A. Elliott's motion cause transferred to Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.

Adeline J. Fishbach vs. W. A. Cooke, et al.; demurrer to petition sustained and petition dismissed with costs.

B. F. Bailey et al. vs. James Lyons et al.; motion of plaintiffs to refer overruled and their motion to submit the cause sustained—cause submitted.

W. J. Bailey vs. James Davison; petition dismissed.

B. B. Mason, adm'r, vs. Alex Hunter et al. The cross petition of Conner does not contain sufficient averments to charge B. B. Mason as executor de son tort and the plea of limitation in the answer is sustained so as to retrieve his estate from liability because he was heir to Basil B. Mason. The cross petition of Conner is dismissed, except as to the over claim allowed by the report.

Wilson, Peter & Co. vs. J. W. Seibert et al.; petition as to defendant, Wm. Ross, dismissed without prejudice. Defendant Ross receives his costs.

Crawford & Ripley; on petition; decree of sale.

R. B. Alexander, executor, vs. the Louisville Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses. Decree for plaintiff and referred to the commissioner for report.

H. H. Higdon vs. Catharine Smoot. This is considered a proper case for the intervention of a jury to ascertain the condition of the mind of the defendant. It is, therefore, ordered that the Marshal summon a jury of twelve good and discreet house-holders for the 13th day of March, 1871, who by their verdict will determine whether the defendant has sufficient mental capacity to take charge of, manage, and dispose of her estate, and, if not, how long she has been in this condition.

James McCauley vs. Joshua Terry. There is no evidence of fraud against the plaintiff, and the response is not sufficient to set aside sales, but there is a deficiency of one-tenth in the land sold and should be credited accordingly; it is therefore ordered that the bond executed at first sale be credited by $2,753 00, and rule made absolute.

Thos. P. Smith vs. Louisville and Portland railroad. This cause was submitted on the response of John Henderson to rule to pay D. C. Hopkins $150, fees for two reports. $100 of the amount claimed is for a report filed in January, 1868, on a reference of Nov. 22, 1867, ordering a report of the state of the accounts between Henderson and Thomas Colman. The Commissioner, instead of reporting, as he was directed to do, files a written argument, which he calls a report, the only object of which seemed to have been to convince the court that the order of reference ought not to be executed, and, in fact, he did not execute it. The court at the time should have treated the so-called report as a contempt. Of what value the report was to Henderson or any one else, it is impossible to conceive. The rule as to the $100 is discharged, and the order heretofore made allowing the same to the commissioner is set aside. The $50 allowed for the report of February, 1868, on White's claim, should be paid out of the $225 allowed to cover costs in said report. The rule to this extent is made absolute.

Perry Lemmon vs. August Peynand. Both attachments sustained, and, when plaintiff executes bond to non-resident defendant, as required by law, judgment may be rendered and property sufficient to pay debts and costs sold to satisfy same.

I. H. Hornsby vs. L. C. Lothrop et al; decree to sell enough of the real estate to pay—first, plaintiff's instalments due; second, plaintiff's claim assigned by Crofoot, and third, to pay others. Purchasers to take the property subject to liens of plaintiff not yet due.

W. B. Cox vs. W. S. Scott et al: the order in favor of Bryant, Harris, & Barbee operated as an inequitable assignment of the money in the hands of Wicks, and it is therefore the opinion of the court that plaintiffs acquired no lien on it by the attachment. The attachment of plaintiff is sustained, but the money in court must go to Bryant, Harris, & Barbee. Judgment accordingly.

Commonwealth vs. Dock Harris, administrator; time given to Phillip Lee to file brief.

DIVORCE CASES

Thomas J. Phillips vs. Jane R. Phillips; exceptions to commissioner's report on trustees account overruled, and report confirmed.

Eliza Vistall vs. William F. Vistall; decree for plaintiff of divorce a vinculo matrimonii on the ground of abandonment.

Louisa Zang vs. Joseph Zang; decree granting divorce a vinculo ma romonii on the ground of abandonment, and giving plaintiff custody of her two children, Edward and William Zang.

James Halloran vs. Mary Halloran; order of October 21, 1870, dismissing the petition, set aside and new trial granted to plaintiff; the ground alleged herein for divorce is abandonment.

REMOVAL OF THOMAS P. SMITH AS COMMISSIONER.

The court caused the following order to be entered of record:

"By virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, approved February 28, 1871, entitled an act to separate the office of Commissioner and Receiver of the Louisville Chancery Court, &c.; and it is now ordered that Thomas P. Smith be and he is hereby removed from the office of Commissioner of the Louisville Chancery Court; it is further ordered that Robert Cochran be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner of said court in place of said Smith, removed. And therefore came Robert Cochran, and was qualified as Commissioner as aforesaid by taking the oaths required by law, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of said office. And it is further ordered that the Marshal of this court do at once put said Cochran, Commissioner as aforesaid, in possession of the rooms in the court-house set apart for the use of the Commissioner.

"T. B. COCHRAN, Chancellor."

From this order Smith prayed an appeal, which was granted. Afterwards, pursuant to the order, the Marshal put Mr. Cochran in full possession of the Commissioner's rooms in the court-house.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

Jeremiah Richards vs. the city of Louisville. Frank Fine vs same. Each of the foregoing cases assigned to the 9th of May for trial.

James McCann vs. Frank S. Hall. Plaintiff filed receipt from the defendant herein, and by consent it is ordered that the petition of the plaintiff and the counter claim be dismissed and case settled, the defendant paying the cost.

August Gropper vs. Henry Kleiner. On motion of defendant, by his attorney, case assigned to the 5th of May next at his costs.

S. Washburn vs. D. N. Wilson and John B. Lewis. Jury trial. Verdict for plaintiff for $227 debt; also $22 70, being 10 per cent., for damages.

Sherley & Wolfolk vs. Devereaux & Son. Plaintiff, by their attorney, appointing W. O. Dodd, Esq., as attorney for non-residents, set aside, and it is ordered that the said defendants be warned to appear in the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas in — days from this date and answer petition of plaintiffs.

Chandion H. Brooks vs. Zang, Vogt & Co. Assigned to Wednesday next at 3 o'clock for further hearing.

Petty & Reid vs. John H. Sougel. Assigned to 5th of May next for trial.

W. B. Rammers vs. Jacob Walter. Assigned to 15th day of May next for trial, at defendant's cost.

Samuel S. Cabell vs. John Joyes. Assigned to the 15th of May next for trial.

John Crosa vs. D. W. Sanders. Law and facts submitted to the Court for judgment, without the intervention of a jury, and upon motion of defendant, and affidavit filed, it is ordered that the cause be assigned to the 9th day of May next, at 3 o'clock p. m., at defendant's cost.

UNITED STATES COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

U. S. vs. T. W. Samuel; jury appeared; verdict, not guilty, on 1, 2, 3, &c., counts, and special verdict on the fourth count.

The jury returned the following indictments: Same vs. Andrew Downing.

Same vs. Thomas Celger, Lou. Celger, Samuel Perry and James Hutcheson. Verdict—A true bill. J. B. English foreman. Bailed, $500.

Same vs. Daniel Norris and Thomas Couch; same verdict.

Same vs. John Boone; same verdict.

Same vs. John Jackson: ordered bail $150, and surety same amount.

Same vs. Uriel Peace; ordered attachment for contempt in failing and refusing to attend as a witness before the grand jury.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

V. B. Bartlett, ex'r, vs. John Gilbert's heirs; evidence heard in part and case adjourned until to-morrow morning.

PROBATE ORDERS.

The will of Walter Bourk was proven, and Michael C. Ward qualified as executor, with John Ravan and Joseph Simpson as sureties.

Eleanor McDonald qualified as executrix of Dennis McDonald, deceased.

James Nones was qualified as notary public for Jefferson county.

CITY FEATURES.

Market-street Lots at Auction.

Persons who may desire to purchase handsome business or residence sites will remember the sale this evening at 4 o'clock of that beautiful property on Market street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth.

In addition to the lots already advertised I will sell fifty feet adjoining the same, and also, on the corner of Twenty-fourth and Market, one of the best lots in the west end for business purposes. S. S. Meddis.

Executors' Sale.

Buyers of real estate should not fail to attend the sale of a valuable two-story brick business house and lot on the north side of Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Buckel & Shaffer, auctioneers.

To-day

at the Universal Exposition, 68 Fourth street. Crashes, 7½ cents; Nilsson chignons, 50 cents; black alpacas, 45 cents, worth 75c. Cheap Hosiery and kid gloves.

Exchanges, Take Notice.

Our office of publication has been removed from Tuscumbia, Alabama, to this city. Please address your papers to us at this place.—[Christian Herald, Nashville.

☞ The most complete wholesale butter establishment in the West, is Mike Clark's, 22 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Cheapest and Best.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children is sold by druggists for 25 cents per bottle, and is an admirable preparation for infantile disorders.

☞ For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark" (Calisaya Bark and Iron), made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

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R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
219 Main st., opposite Louisville Hotel,
DEPOT FOR TILDEN & CO.'S PREPARATIONS,
AGENTS FOR
Reed, Camrick & Andrews' Preparations; Wyeth & Bro.'s Preparations; Troemner's Drug Mills; Lippincott's Soda-Water Apparatus; Blue Lick Water.

Soda-Water Apparatus.
WE have now in store some very handsome samples, to which we invite attention.
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

Chemicals.
6,000 OUNCES Sulph. Quinine;
100 " " Morphia;
900 lbs Chloroform;
200 lbs Blue Mass;
200 lbs Calomel;
50 lbs Hydrate Cloral, German;
For sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

Sundries.
25 BBLS FRESH Blue Lick;
75 kegs Bicarb Soda, best brands;
10 bbls Pow'd Cream Tartar, strictly pure;
4 bbls Pow'd Tartaric Acid, " "
5 bbls Borax;
5 bbls Gum Camphor;
25 bbls Sulphur;
25 bbls Epsom Salts;
25 bbls Alum;
5 cases best Madras Indigo;
50 bbls prime Castor Oil;
25,000 lbs White Lead, best brands; for sale by
mh11 SaTu&Th1m4thp R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

The Louisville Bromophyte Fertilizer Company
MANUFACTURE a fertilizer from night soil which is superior to any known substance for enriching lands. It is shown by analysis to be stronger than Guano, and yet only costs one-third the price. For sale by the leading agricultural houses in the city at
$40 PER TON.
☞ Principal warehouse and salesrooms at No. 30 Third street.
☞ Send for a circular. mh11 deod1m4thp&w1m

R. H. COURTNEY,
Real Estate Agent,
FRONT OFFICE, 2D FLOOR,
No. 77 Fourth St., Near Main, Louisville, Kentucky.
☞ Property bought and sold, houses rented, rents collected, &c. Real estate and other notes, bonds, stocks, and loans negotiated. mh9 d1m4thp

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Name, Location, and Line of Business.
These Houses are First-Class, and this List Should be Retained for Reference.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery & Seed.
LEWIS, GAGE & CO., 112 Main st., bet. 3d & 4th.
Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.
J. D. BONDURANT, Main, bet. 4th & 5th. Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.
Agent Singer Wood Sewing Machine.
W. H. GOLDSBERRY, No. 1 Masonic Temple.
Advertising Agents.
F. I. DIBBLE & CO., room No. 1 Hamilton building, cor. 6th & Main.
Booksellers and Stationers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 & 158 W. Main st.
W. H. BULKLEY, 103 4th, bet Green & Walnut.
Boots and Shoes.
RICHARD NUGENT, 153 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
Boots and Shoes—Wholesale.
PIATT & ALLEN, 185 Main, bet. 3d & 4th.
China, Glass, Queensware, House Furnishing.
MAGILL BROTHERS, 161 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE, cor. 4th & Green.
Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer.
WILLIAM BABB, 19 3d, bet. Main & River.
Corsets and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
B. F. FITCH & CO., Nos. 4 and 5 Masonic Temple.
Druggists—Wholesale.
GEO. H. CARY & CO., 81 4th, bet. Main & Market.
Everybody Takes It—Brady's Family Bitters.
D. C. BRADY & CO., 27 4th, bet. Main & River.
Farming Implements, Field Seeds, Lime, &c.
HEWETT, HARDY & CO., 119 & 121 Main street.
Flour, Grain, & Gen'l Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 3 4th st. Also, proprietors Central Elevator, Pana, Illinois.
Fur Manufacturers.
GREEN & GREEN, 120 Main, near 4th.
Furniture and Mattresses.
BENNETT & BOURNE, 89 Main, above 3d.
Grain Dealers and Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 3 4th, bet. Main & riv.
Guns, Pistols and Fishing Tackle.
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SONS, 154 W Main street.
House-furnishing Goods.
PYNE & CREIGHTON, 140 Market, bet. 4th & 5th.
Hardware, Cutlery, Rubber Belting, &c.
G. BAURMAN & CO., 309 Main st., bet. 7th and 8th.
Hat Manufacturers and Fur Dealers.
HASTINGS & COURTNEY, 180 Main, bet. 4th & 5th.
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., 83 Main, corner 3d.
Lithographers, Engravers, & Job Printers.
HART & MAPOTHER, 118 & 120 Main, bet. 3d & 4th.
Laces, Embroideries, and Ladies' Goods.
DORA SCHULZ, 103 4th, bet. Market & Jefferson.
Liquor Dealer and Commission Merchant.
JOHN B. LEWIS, 31 3d, bet. Main and river.
Life Insurance.
SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KY., corner 3d & Jefferson.
Manufacturer of Fine Shirts.
N. SID. PLATT, 64 4th, opposite National Hotel.
Music, Pianos, and Organs.
LOUIS TRIPP, 112 Main st., bet. 3d & 4th.
Millinery and Fancy Goods.
Mrs. M. J. OSBORNE, 156 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
Mirrors.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.
Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, &c.
WILL. S. HAYS, 105 4th st.
Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 & 158 W. Main st.
Photography.
WEBSTER'S GALLERY, 85 4th, bet Main & Market
Pictures and Frames.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.
Real Estate Broker and Agent.
S. S. MEDDIS, 150 Main, over Morton, Galt & Co.'s B'k
Real Estate Brokers and Agents.
GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 Main, bet. 2d & 3d.
Sewing Machines.
HOWE—A. H. DORRIS, 166 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
GROVER & BAKER—S. ROGERS, 168 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
SINGER'S—J. B. KENNEDY, 164 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
Show Cases.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.
Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c.
R. E. MILES, 52 Main, bet. 2d & 3d.
Wall Paper and Window Shades.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

LECTURES.
Lecture at Weisiger Hall.
A LECTURE will be delivered at the above hall on Sunday evening, March 12th, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. D. Lynch, of Youghal, Ireland. Subject—The Secret of Ireland's Misfortunes. Tickets, 50 cents. Proceeds to be applied to the building of the new cathedral which Rt. Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, is erecting at the Cove of Cork.
mh5 SuWe&Sa*

AMUSEMENTS.
OPERA - HOUSE.
Last appearance of Mr. J. H. JACK, Miss ROSALIE JACK and Master JULIEN REED.
Grand Matinee for the benefit of Master Julien Reed.
SATURDAY afternoon, March 11th, the drama of THE ANGEL CHILD, from Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop. Saturday evening, March 11th, Shakspeare's play of HENRY IV. Sir John Falstaff, Mr. J. H. Jack. To conclude with the laughable farce of LITTLE PICKLE. Little Pickle, Julien Reed, assuming several different characters, with songs and dances.
☞ Monday—First night of Sargent's great Vaudeville Company.

WEISIGER HALL.
Complimentary Concert TO THE BLIND BOY
JOHN T. CAMP.
Monday Evening, March 20, 1871.
TICKETS 75 cents.
mh9 d1d

WEISIGER HALL.
March 9, 10, and 11.
The original and world-renowned
Skiff & Gaylord's New Sensation Albino Minstrels.
The great ANDY McKEE in his songs and dances. 4 Clown End Men. The first part will appear in white lace, wigs, dress hands, red neck-ties, &c., something never before witnessed by mortal eyes. The wonderful Dissolving Views of the Franco-Prussian War in unity with this mammoth organization. LOW GAYLORD, Sole Proprietor. JOE GAYLORD, Gen'l Agent.
Albino Matinee Saturday afternoon, March 11.
mh7 d5

Weisiger Hall.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unequaled Concert Organization
OF
50 DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.
The public is respectfully informed that Mr. THEO. THOMAS will give
3 GRAND CONCERTS
Monday Evening, March 13,
Tuesday Evening, March 14,
Wednesday Evening, March 15.
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
The celebrated Pianiste, will appear, together with the
Unrivaled Orchestra
Admission Tickets One Dollar; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. The sale of Reserved Seats will commence Thursday morning, March 9, at D. P. Faulds' Music Store. mh5 d1d

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Having become the purchaser of the
Courier-Journal Job Rooms,
I am now, with the extensive facilities at my command, enabled to do every variety of
JOB PRINTING
promptly and at the very lowest prices. I have added a large stock of NEW TYPES, and will continue to receive all the NEW STYLES as soon as they are issued, which will give my customers advantages that have not been heretofore enjoyed in Louisville.
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Printing done at the lowest prices.
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fe3 dtf

Prices Reduced.
CLOSING-OUT SALE.
HAVING determined to change our business, we offer for sale our entire Stock and Fixtures on advantageous terms. To any party wishing to engage in a similar business a good opportunity is here offered to get the benefit of a regularly-established trade. The house can be rented of the owner, Mr. John Repetto. In the meantime, until April 1, we will sell at
Greatly Reduced Prices,
for cash, in small lots, a full stock of the following desirable staple goods, viz: Tumblers, Goblets, Table Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures, Lanterns, and Chandeliers. The special attention of country buyers is invited to this stock, as the goods were selected especially for their trade, and the reduction in prices will repay them. To secure the best selections orders should be sent in promptly. CRAWFORD & SALE.
284 West Main st.,
mr1 dtf Louisville, Ky.

STEVENS' PATENT
STEAM PACKING.
OWNING the right for the above Packing for the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson, including the privilege of its use any place, we would inform all parties using
STEAM ENGINES
that we are now fully prepared to make and supply the same. This packing requires no attention after being placed in the cylinder, dispensing with the use of springs, and expanding solely by the steam pressure. It will accommodate itself to inequalities in the cylinder that no other packing will do. We have tested it fully in the past three years, having applied it to many engines, and it is being generally adopted on the principal railroads, giving in all cases the most perfect satisfaction, and proving itself to be a steam economizer.
All parties are cautioned against infringements.
AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.,
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Importers, Manufacturers of, & Dealers in
VENEERS
Of Foreign and Native Woods.
Spanish Cedar for Cigar Boxes constantly on hand. Salesroom and factory, 10, 12, 14 Travers, 133, 135, 137 Portland street, Boston, Mass. Send for circular and price list. Highest market price paid for fancy woods. ja11 Sa&3m11 W&Sa36

SOUR-MASH WHISKY.
S. S. CLARKE,
WHOLESALE Liquor and Commission Merchant, has removed to 49 West Main st., near Second, where he invites his old patrons and the public generally to call and examine his stock of fine Sour-mash Copper Whisky, Apple and Peach Brandy, of the most approved and favorite Kentucky brands. Orders for goods and consignments in his line solicited. Storage furnished and liberal cash advances made on consignments. fe21 eod6m

REGALIA AND SCARF TRIMMINGS,
FANCY DRESS AND MILITARY GOODS,
THEATRICAL AND CIRCUS EMPORIUM.
MARSHALS' HATS.
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SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,
NO. 46 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
GOODS SENT C. O. D. EVERYWHERE.
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W. L. MURPHY & CO., 50½ Third street, near Main, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PITTSBURG, PEACOCK, POMEROY, and CANNEL COAL. fe10 dtf


Louisville Billiard Table Manufactory,
Office No. 124 West Jefferson St.,
(IN UNITED STATES HOTEL.)
A. H. STEIN, Ag't.
For Phelan & Collender's Standard American Billiard Tables and Cushions. Old tables repaired and altered into smaller sizes, 6-pocket or carom. A full stock of Billiard goods always on hand. fe25 SaTu&Th1stoo

LOUISVILLE
Woodenware Manufacturing Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THE above Company, having completed their works, are prepared to fill orders from the trade for PAILS, TUBS, KEELERS, and WASH-BOARDS of the various sizes and of superior quality. Orders by mail or sent to the office, corner Main and Hancock streets, will be promptly filled. Factory corner of Fulton and Adams streets. mh3 d1m
W. B. DIX, President.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND BELGIAN
WINDOW GLASS
French Plate Glass, &c.
WE HAVE, ALSO, A FULL STOCK BEST BRANDS
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.
68 Main St., bet. Second and Third.
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AUCTION SALES.

BY WHARTON & CO.

ATTENTION, GROCERY MEN!

Groceries, Show-Cases, Shelving, Counters, Bins, Platform and Counter Scales AT AUCTION.

THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at auction, at store No. 148, corner of Preston and Gray streets, all the Groceries therein contained, consisting of the usual variety of Groceries, Counter and Platform Scales, Shelving, Show-Cases, &c. Terms cash.
mh11 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY WHARTON & CO.,
No. 89 Market st., between Third and Fourth.
Regular Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture at Store
THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock
WHARTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

BY WHARTON & CO.

Large Boarding-House of 18 rooms, well and completely furnished, AT AUCTION.

BEGINNING TUESDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at residence No. 136 Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth, south side, all the Furniture therein contained, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

PARLOR—Brussels Carpets, Parlor Furniture.
DINING-ROOM—8 Extension Tables; Table Linen; a large and elegant lot Tableware, all in No. 1 order; fine Sideboard, with Etagere.
HALL—Oil cloth, Chairs, and Hat Rack.
11 BED-ROOMS of Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Beds and Bedding, large lot No. 1 Feathers, Comforts, Sheets, and in fact everything necessary for complete outfit for housekeepers.

The especial attention of dealers and housekeepers, particularly the ladies, is called to this sale, as the goods are all good and in No. 1 order. Sale peremptory, as the party is quitting business.
Terms cash. mh11 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale.

I WILL sell at public auction, on Monday, March 13th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 367 Preston street, beyond Broadway, the entire stock of brickyard-tools, including lumber, under-wheel, fire-doors, &c. Also 5 mules, wagons, carts, &c. Terms to be made known at sale. CHRISTINA KOHNHORST.
THOS. SHANKS, Auctioneer. mh11 d3

Splendid Market-street Lots AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, March 11, 1871, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, north side Market, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, I will sell two beautiful lots of 30 feet each. The owner is leaving the city, and the property must be sold.
Terms at sale. mh7 S. S. MEDDIS.

Executors' Sale Of Valuable Market-street Business Property AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, March 11, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, on the north side of Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh, we will sell a good two-story brick business house of about 8 rooms and attic and store-room. Lot 21x105 feet to an alley.
Terms on day of sale.
R. G. BECKMAN, } Exe'rs.
V. HODAPP, }
BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auct'rs. fe19&mh5,8,9,10,11

BEARGRASS PORKHOUSE AT AUCTION.

WE will sell to the highest bidder, on Monday, April 3, 1871, at 3 o'clock p. m., the Beargrass Porkhouse. This is the most extensive and complete establishment of the kind in the world, having all the modern improvements, and ample capacity for handling 75,000 hogs during the season. Of course this property is the most desirable in the city, being immediately on Beargrass creek, and near the connecting track of the L. C. & L. and L. & N. Railroads (now just completed), and at a small expense a switch can be built from the establishment to this connecting track, whereby freight can be delivered to and from the porkhouse by railroads on the same terms as from the depots, thereby saving annually a large amount in items of drayage, driving bills, &c.

The attention of packers throughout the country, and others desiring to engage in the business, is particularly called to this sale, as the property will positively be sold without reserve.

Terms—One-fourth cash; balance in one, two, and three years, with interest and lien.
DUNCAN, FLOYD & CO.
fe14 Tu&Satmb25tds S. S. MEDDIS, Auct'r.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE—TOWBOATS, &c.—The towboats "Imperial," "Tiber," and "Clipper," with twelve model barges, all in good order. Will be sold together or singly on credit. Apply to JNO. JOHNSON, Winona, Minn., or to HENRY A. HOMEYER & CO., St. Louis. fe16 d1m

THE OLD RELIABLE
ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,
Composed of the following first-class passenger steamers:
CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ABEONA, AND SHAMROCK.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and all way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock M., positively, from city wharf, connecting at St. Louis with all the regular packets and railroads, and giving through receipts to all points above on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also upon all the several railroads leading out of St. Louis. Shippers of freight and stock will find it greatly to their interest to ship by the Express Line, guaranteeing quick time and perfect satisfaction.
Capt. JNO. A. WILLIAMSON, Gen'l Sup't.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents, No. 26 Fourth st.
mr9 d3m

For Cairo and St. Louis.
ABEONA............H. J. VINTON, Master.
Leaves as above on Saturday, the 11th, at 12 o'clock M., from city wharf, positively.
For freight or passage apply to
MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Fourth street.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.
MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN...........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH
GEN. BUELL...........Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES...........Capt. R. M. WADE
GEN. LYTLE...........Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.
Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
McCARTHY & CO., Agents,
No. 41 Fourth street between Main and river.

Old Reliable Kentucky River Packet.
SAM SANDERS, Capt......GEO. M. WOOD, Clerk.
BLUE WING No. 3
Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Shaker Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M.
[jan18 dtf] J. W. FORSEE.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
INDIANA............R. E. NEAL, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Sunday, the 12th, at 12 M., positively.
B. C. LEVI, } Agents.
SATTERWHITE BROS. }

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
LeCLAIRE No. 2............A. BALLARD, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 11th, at 4 P. M., from city wharf, positively.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
ROBERT MITCHELL............R. M. WADE, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 11th, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and Tennessee River Packet Co.
LeCLAIRE No. 2....AARON BALLARD, Master.
For Tennessee River, Tuscumbia, and Florence on Saturday, the 11th, at 3 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, } Agents.
SATTERWHITE BROS., }

NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES.
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS
For Parlors, Drawing-rooms, Libraries, Churches, Sunday-schools, Lodges, &c.
The most popular and widely used of large musical instruments. Elegant as furniture; suitable for secular and sacred music; not requiring tuning, or liable to get out of order.
Fifty Styles, at $50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $160, $175, $200 to $2,000 each.
☞ The Mason & Hamlin Organs are the acknowledged standards of Excellence among instruments of the class, having been awarded
75 MEDALS
or other highest premiums, for demonstrated superiority, in Europe and America, including the first-class medal at the
PARIS EXPOSITION.
NEARLY 1,000 MUSICIANS,
including a majority of the most eminent in America, and many in Europe, have given written opinions that they
Excel All Others.
(See Testimonial Circular, sent free.)
New Styles and Reduced Prices this month. An Illustrated Catalogue with elegant illustrations from photographs and full information, sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 596 Broadway, New York, or 154 Tremont street, Boston. For sale in Louisville by D. P. FAULDS.
no29 deod6m&w6m

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BRIGGS of the county of Metcalfe and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. ELI H. MURRAY, Messenger. mh11 d3

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOS. G. MORTON, of Shelby county and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Louisville, Ky., before Jno. H. Ward, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. ELI H. MURRAY, Messenger. mh10 d2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—in Bankruptcy. In the matter of J. W. MALONE. Petition for final discharge filed March 1, 1871. By order of Court, the creditors of J. W. Malone, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 14th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. C. S. GRUBBS, Assignee, Russellville, Ky. mh4 Sa3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy, At Elkton, Ky., the 28th day of February, 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. D. McCORMIC, of Elkton, in the county of Todd and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. C. M. RUSSELL, Jr., Assignee. mh4 Sa3

LOST.

LOST—BRACELET—On Market street, between Second and Fourth and Fonda's grocery and Market street, an engraved gold bracelet, of peculiar workmanship, with the name "Fannie Kice" engraved on outside. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. mh11 d3*

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

F. M. Pindall against A. L. Voorhees, &c., } In Chancery, No. 23,973.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, the following-described lands, situated on the waters of Fern creek, in Jefferson county, Ky., being the late residence of L. S. P. Vaughan, deceased, and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 1—Beginning at a stake, corner to the dower allotted to Catharine Vaughan, in A. Seabolt's line, and running thence with the same n 1e 154.4 poles to a stone, corner to the same in J. H. Seabolt's line; thence with the same n 89¾ e 82.4 poles to a stake in Moore's line and corner to the same; thence with the same and Moore's line n 156 poles to a stake, corner to the same in the dower line, and thence with the same 88¾ w 82.4 poles to the beginning, containing 80 acres.

Lot No. 2—Beginning at a stake in the dower line and corner to No. 1 and running thence with the same s 1 e 154.7 poles to a stake, corner to No. 4; thence with the same s 89¾ e 66 poles to a stake in McConochie's line; thence with the same n ¼ w 109.8 poles to a stake corner to the dower; and thence with the same s 88¾ w 69.4 poles to the beginning, containing 45 acres.

Lot No. 3—Bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in dower line and corner to McConochie, and running thence with the same n 89¾ e 14.6 poles to a stake, corner to Cuse; thence with the same s 45 w ... with the same 12.6 poles to a stone, corner to the same in the old Lick road; thence with the same s 45 w 32 poles to a stake, corner to the dower; and thence with the same n ¼ e 44.4 poles to the beginning, containing 13 acres.

Also, at the same time and on the same credits, that part of said land allotted to Mrs. Catharine Vaughan, subject, however, to said dower right, which land is bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone in the road and corner to Reafer and running thence with his line s 87¾ w 78.8 poles to a stone, corner to A. Seabolt; thence with his lines 1e 6... poles to a stake in said line; thence n 88¾ e 251.8 poles to a stake in McConochie's line; thence with the same and passing his corner ... 70 poles to a stake in the old Lick road in Cuse's line; thence with said line and the road s 45 w 14 poles to a stone in said road; thence with another line of the same s ... poles to another of his corners; thence with another line of the same (being a marked line) n 2¼ w 67 poles to a stone, corner to the same, and thence with the same s ... e 2.3 poles to another corner of the same in the road in Reafer's line, and thence with the same 32.8 poles to the beginning, containing 93 acres.

Said land will be sold in three parcels, lot No. 1 in one parcel, lots Nos. 2 and 3 in one parcel, and the land allotted to Mrs. Catharine Vaughan as dower in another parcel. For further description see plot filed in this suit to which reference is made.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
mh8 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

Marshal's Sale.

Mary O. Phillips, Guardian, &c., against D. C. Phillips, &c., } In Chancery, No. 20,362.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 1, 6, and 12 months:

The interest of the infants Clifton Phillips, Elias P. Hodges, and M. Hodges, being an undivided two-sevenths in the following-described property, to-wit: Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in original lot No. 6 of Phillips' subdivision of original lots Nos. 6 and 7 in Carney's addition to Louisville as laid off on the plot filed in this case, commencing at the northwest corner of Main street when extended and the Shippingport and Salt river road, and running thence west, each lot fronting 30 feet on Main street when extended and running back same width 195 feet to a 30-foot alley when extended, except lot No. 1, which fronts 32½ feet on Main street when extended and 22½ feet on said alley when extended.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
mh8 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

Marshal's Sale.

E. Maddin, against C. D. McCullum, } In Chancery, No. 23,089.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning on the south side of Mott street 195 feet eastwardly of the southeast corner of Mott or Myrtle avenue and Oakland plank-road; and running thence eastwardly with Mott street or Myrtle avenue 40 feet; thence south at right angles 200 feet to a 15-foot alley; thence west with said alley 85 feet, more or less, to an alley; thence north with said alley 200 feet, more or less, to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
mh8 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

DRY GOODS.
Spring Dress Goods.
50 PCS plaid and checked Japanese Silk;
30 pcs striped " "
30 pcs gray " "
30 pcs plain fancy colored " "
50 pcs Mary Stuart Lusters, green, blue, & pink;
40 pcs " " chene;
50 pcs mixed Silk-warp Mohairs;
200 pcs mode and fancy colored Alpacas;
50 pcs mode Silk Mixtures;
50 pcs blue and white plaid Camlet Cloths;
60 pcs " " Poplins;
50 pcs black and white and blue and white Creped Sable Plaids;
50 pcs Atlantic Co. Mohair Plaids;
100 pcs fancy checked Lisle Thread Poplins;
100 pieces chene
5 pcs Real English black Bombazine;
30 pcs Real Lyons Poplins, all colors;
4 cases printed Pacific Percales;
1 case Silk-warp Sylvania Cloth, black mixed;
1 case " " chene;
15 pcs pink Rep Lusters;
30 pcs white Alpacas, assorted;
20 pcs steel colored pure Mohair Pongees;
25 pcs " Puritan Cloths;
25 pcs Chameleon Poplins;
3 cases new styles printed Pacific Alpacas;
3 cases plain " "
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
mh5 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

W. M. BROOKS'
New Stock Yards, Sale and Feed Stables
Nos. 445, 447 and 449 Main st.,
MEMPHIS, TENN

The Yards and Stables certainly surpass anything of the kind ever built in Tennessee. Ample room is here provided for the care of over 1,000 head of stock, inclosed within brick walls, under cover of fire-proof roofing—centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing and railroad depots, and within 100 yards of the only packing-house in Memphis. I receive stock at cars or boats at my own expense and risk. I do an exclusive live stock commission business, and solicit consignments from all parts of the country. Stock consigned to me will receive my personal attention. Parties shipping stock should telegraph information. Stock dealers visiting Memphis are respectfully invited to call and see the establishment and judge for themselves.
de12 d3m W. M. BROOKS.

PIANOS.
J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. ...

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—1 hotel steward, 2 hotel cooks, good gardeners, mechanics of every kind, farm hands, families, plow-boys, &c. Also situations in the city for help of every kind. Reliable male help of all kinds supplied free of charge by LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small house with 4 to 6 rooms. Must be south of Jefferson and west of Seventh street. Must also be located in a good neighborhood; to be occupied by a gentleman and wife; no children. Any one having such a house can find a prompt-paying and good tenant by addressing A. B., this office. mh11 dtf

$3,000 WILL purchase a controlling interest in a business well established, which will pay from $5,000 to $8,000 per year with a fair amount of energy. This is no catch-penny business, but a regular legitimate mercantile trade. Address H. M. D., Postoffice.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT—Not less than $25,000 in value. Must be modern in all its appointments, with large lot. Location central. Apply to ERASTUS D. TYLER, Real Estate Broker, 73 Fifth street. mh11 d3

WANTED—SITUATION—By a first-class cutter of twenty years' experience in the best merchant tailor establishments in Europe and America. Address, by letter, GEORGE STEVENS, this office. mh11 d3*

WANTED—PURCHASER—For a cooking stove, meat rate, tot table ware, &c., only two months in use; will be sold at 40 per cent. under cost. Apply to Dr. LANCASTER, 104½ Fifth st. mh11 d3*

WANTED—DRESS-MAKERS—A first class hand to sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and a few good sewing hands. W. H. BUCKLEY, Fourth street, between Green and Walnut. mh11 d3

WANTED—A NO. 1 COOK—None other need apply. No. 89 East Broadway, between Brook and Floyd.

WANTED—A COOK AND A WASHER AND IRONER—Immediately. None but a competent woman need apply, and with good reference. To such high wages will be paid. Four miles in the country. Apply Monday morning, March 13th, at 478 Second street, beyond Breckinridge. mh11 d2*

WANTED—A SITUATION—By an experienced book-keeper. Speaks, reads and writes both English and German. Refer to L. Richardson, Esq., and Andrew Graham, Esq. Address G. L. M., Courier-Journal office. mh11 d3*

WANTED—FINISHER—A first class finisher, on iron railings, safes, &c. To a good mechanic steady employment and liberal wages will be given. Apply to J. B. MONTGOMERY & CO., Sixth st., between Green and Grayson. mh11 d3

WANTED—GARDENER AND FARM HANDS—I wish to employ a good gardener. Also four or five farm hands. None but reliable men need apply. J. B. WILDER. mh8 d3*

WANTED—INFORMATION—Of Peter Bradley, supposed to be in Newark, New Jersey, would be thankfully received by his brother, FRANK BRADLEY, No. 10 Second street, Louisville, Ky. mh10 d3*

WANTED—BOARDERS—3 gentlemen to board and lodge in a small family; large, airy, front room, with good bath-room near. Apply at 179 West Green street. mh10 d3*

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD—Adjacent to city or in city where there is a large yard. Family of four. Address D. J. G., city. mh10 d3*

WANTED—BOARDERS—Several single gentlemen to occupy rooms, with first-class board, in a good and central locality. Terms reasonable. Call and see rooms, No. 237 Second street, between Walnut and Chestnut. mh8 d1m

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man of energy and capacity, in some wholesale house. Grocery preferred. Small salary satisfactory, the chief object being to learn business thoroughly. Address A. D., this office. mh7 dtf

WANTED—A SMALL WHITE GIRL—To nurse. Apply at SHAFER'S DRUG STORE, Sixteenth and Market streets. mh7 d3*

WANTED—TO RENT—A small cottage, for a good tenant. B. F. AVERY & SONS, corner of Fifteenth and Main. mh7 d6

WANTED—TO TRADE—Inducement will be offered to trade vacant ground in the business portion of the city for a dwelling-house. Inquire of R. H. COURTNEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 77 Fourth street. mh5 d1m

WANTED—BOARDERS—Both day and permanent. Apply at 188 Fifth street, between Walnut and Green.

WANTED—50 trunk and valise makers. STRATTON, SNODGRASS & CO. fe22 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get a good girl at once. All respectable females find places free. no17 tf

WANTED—One set each parlor and bed-room furniture and carpets for rent by the month. Address, with full particulars, L., Lock Box 90 Postoffice. de24

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

Gen. R. E. LEE,

BY JAMES D. McCABE, JR., OF VA. The Standard Biography of the Great Chieftain. Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 20,000 Copies already. Send for Circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de25 d&w3m*

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—SHELVING, &c.—Row shelving and drawers for seed store, and pair of scales, large size, Fairbanks' make, will be sold cheap. Apply at 55 West Market street. mh11 d3*

FOR SALE—MARE—A fine combined saddle and harness mare. Inquire at room No. 1, 118 West Main street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—... feet through to Green street, on the south side of Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Apply to W. A. KLIESSENDORFF, No. 3 Hamilton Building, corner Sixth and Main streets. mh9 d3

FOR SALE—COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR A BARBER-SHOP—Will be sold at public auction, on Monday, the 13th, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, situated on the corner of Fourteenth and Portland avenue. mh8 d4*

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME BUGGIES—One open-top. Will be sold low if called for soon. Been used but a short time. Call at McQUILLAN'S Carriage Factory, 99 Third st. mh6 eod3

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT—The premises now leased and occupied by John K. Bell, near the Blind Asylum, binding on the Shelbyville and Brownsboro pikes, with improvements, consisting of one frame dwelling-house of seven rooms, one frame cut-house, with two rooms, suitable for servants, carriage-house, stable, smoke-house, &c. This is an elevated site, overlooking Louisville, Jeffersonville, the bridge over the falls, &c. There is no healthier locality in the neighborhood of the city. The property will be sold, subjects to the lease, having three and a half years to run, or, if preferred, possession will be given the coming fall. A plan of the property may be seen at the law office of HAMILTON POPE, 115 Fifth street. For information as to terms, &c., apply at the same place to CHAS. D. POPE. mh7 d6

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND LOT—With all the modern improvements, on Lexington street, at a great bargain. Apply at 225 West Market st. mh7 d6

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A new two-story and attic residence on the south side Chestnut street between Brook and Floyd. The house contains 7 rooms, besides attic, bath-room, &c. Lot 30x200. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. fe28 dtf

FOR SALE—DWELLING AND LOT—ON TEN YEARS' CREDIT—A desirable modern-built three-story brick—10 rooms, all modern improvements, and large lot; will be sold on ten years' credit. Apply to ERASTUS D. TYLER, 73 Fifth st. fe26 dtf

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A good and well-established prescription drug store, in a good locality, doing a fine business. Good reasons given for selling. Address C., at this office. fe19 d&w1m

FOR SALE—GROUND—1,000 feet of the most desirable ground, on Third and Fourth streets, in lots to suit buyers, on long time. THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. fe12 dtf

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—40 by 200 feet, on the west side of Second street, between York and Breckinridge. This is the best building site in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, 66 Fourth street. no27 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A WELL IMPROVED FARM—Of 80 acres of choice farming-land, situated in Mercer county, Ky., on Salt river, with a two-story frame house, one mile from the turnpike road leading from Harrodsburg to Frankfort, 2 miles from Salvisa and 5 from Oregon, shipping point on the Kentucky river. Terms easy. For particulars inquire immediately of M. W. WOOD, Salvisa, Ky. mh11 d3*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—140 ACRES OF LAND—For city property. Address J. T., Courier-Journal office. mh10 d3

FOR SALE—3,000 ACRES GOOD LAND—Six or seven small improvements upon it. Will divide to suit purchasers and give credits to purchaser lumber for building purposes. Said land lies three miles west of Bardstown Junction, N. & R. R. Terms easy, or will trade for city property. Apply to CALDWELL, ELSTON & CO., Jefferson st., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, or HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Agents, 68 Jefferson st., between Second and Third. mh5 eod8

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story frame house, on Fifth street, between Broadway and York, No. 373. A lease for one year at $30 per month. Apply to L. G. HERNDON, at No. 3 Court Place, at Sam'l Matlack's office. mh11 d3

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A two-story brick dwelling of six rooms, on the west side of Fifth street, second door north of Walnut. Apply to W. A. KLIESSENDORFF, No. 3 Hamilton Building, corner Sixth and Main sts. mh9 d3

FOR RENT—FRONT OFFICE—Second floor, conveniently arranged for a commission merchant, on Second street, near Main, No. 63. fe15 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The five-story store-house, No. 165 Main street, north side, one door east of Fifth street, is offered for rent. Possession given the first of April. Apply to R. A. ROBINSON & CO. mh2 dtf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A beautiful residence, on the west side of Third, between Broadway and Breckinridge. Has all modern improvements. Apply at No. 184 Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson, to J. R. TIMMONS. mr1 dtf

FOR RENT—SPLENDID RESTAURANT AND SALOON STAND—That large and splendid two-story brick house on the southeast corner of First and Main streets, opposite the Galt House, fitted up in magnificent style. This is the best location in Louisville for a hotel on the European plan, and will be rented very low. Inquire at No. 228 West Main street, or to S. S. MEDDIS, No. 150 West Main street. fe26 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—At People's Bank of Kentucky, corner Second and Main sts. J. H. HUBER, Cashier.

FOR RENT—TWO FINE FRONT OFFICES—Over the Falls City Tobacco Bank, corner of Seventh and Main streets, suitable for insurance companies; also two smaller offices on seventh street, in same building. Apply to J. MONKS & COBB, 287 Main st. ja17 dtf

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICE—Room on second floor of building occupied by Louisville Ins. and Banking Company. Inquire of THEO. HARRIS, President. de29 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Several good rooms, with board, can be had at the SPENCER HOUSE, 135 First street, between Market and Jefferson. Reference required. mh11 dtf

BOARDING—Two front rooms, unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or for single gentlemen, with board, at 283 Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. mh10 d3*

BOARDING—Suitable parties can obtain first-class board at reasonable rates at 267 Walnut street, between Seventh and Eighth. mh9 d4*

STRAYED.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—3 HEAD OF CATTLE—From my farm in Pewee Valley, on March 1st; one black; the others white, black one ... ; different marks in the ear. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the property. Supposed to have been driven to the city. THOS. McGEE. mh9 d3*